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CITY EDITION

The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta

Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

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VOL. XXVII NO. 62 BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, MARCH 15, 1939 PRICE: ONE ANNA

Czechoslovakia Falls To Pieces

Slovaks Declare Independence

Revolt In Capital Of Ruthenia

HUNGARY'S ULTIMATUM TO PRAGUE

Dr. Hacha Leaves For Berlin

The Slovakian Diet has declared Independence. Carpatho-Ukraine has followed suit; while a revolt at Chust, Ruthenia's capital, was being crushed by Czech troops, at the cost of over 100 casualties.

END OF CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Czechoslovakia thus faces disintegration, and the Czech Government at Prague has resigned and its President Dr. Hacha, has left by special train for Berlin presumably to meet Herr Hitler.

HUNGARIAN ULTIMATUM

Hungary has, in the meanwhile, given an ultimatum to Prague for the withdrawal of Czech troops from Ruthenia. The ultimatum expires to-day at 2 p. m. (G. M. T.)

DECLARATION OF SLOVAK INDEPENDENCE

PRAGUE, March 14.

The declaration of Slovak independence is announced with Herr Tiso as President and Premier, and Dr. Durcansky, who accompanied Herr Tiso to Berlin and others, who were recently imprisoned, as members of Government.

S. O. S. To Hitler

It is stated in Bratislava that Herr Tiso has telegraphed to Herr Hitler for help in order to prevent disorders.

Nazi Troops In Slovakia

Vienna messages state that German troops are already marching into Slovakia.

Another Victim?

A Berlin message says:—

The Carpatho-Ukraine has also declared its independence and M. Volosin, the new Premier, has telegraphed to Herr Hitler and Sgr. Mussolini for assistance, reporting that Hungarian troops have crossed the frontier.

Dr. Sidor, Premier of the short-lived Provisional Government, cleared the way for to-day's dramatic moves by resigning. He made a short statement to Diet. Then Dr. Tiso reported on his visit to Berlin.

THERE WILL BE A PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION IN A FORTNIGHT'S TIME.

Czech troops are withdrawing from Slovakia.

Dr. Sidor is the Minister of Interior in the new Government.

DR. TISO'S ARRIVAL

Dr. Tiso arrived at Bratislava from Berlin by air this morning. A cabinet meeting was held immediately on his arrival, at which Dr. Tiso and also M. Sidor were present. Dr. Tiso communicated the result of the talks in Berlin. The meeting was followed by a private conference of the leading members of the Slovak Diet.

Hlinka Guards are being sent urgently from Bratislava to the Slovak-Moravian frontier.—Reuter.

Dr. Hacha Leaves For Berlin

Dr. Hacha, accompanied by M. Chvalkovsky, left by a special train for Berlin. Members of the German Legation were present at the departure.—Reuter.

(See Pages 7 and 14)

Trouble In Ruthenia

Czech Troops Crush Revolt: Over 100 Casualties Reported

PRAGUE, March 14.

Serious encounters between Ukraine National Guards and Czech troops are reported from Chust but telegraphic communication with Chust is interrupted.

According to reliable sources in Bratislava Hungarian troops have occupied more than thirty villages in Ruthenia and Hungarian troops are concentrating on the Slovak border.

HUNGARIAN ACTIVITIES

Berlin messages also state that Hungarian troops have crossed the border following incidents said to have been provoked by Czech troops.

The Prague garrison has been heavily reinforced to maintain order following scuffles between Czechs and Germans.

IN BRATISLAVA

In Bratislava Czech and Jewish shops are reported to have been raided.

A run has started on the banks there and withdrawals have been limited to 500 kroner for each person.

CASUALTIES

There were over hundred casualties, when Czech troops suppressed an attempted revolt at Chust, capital of Ruthenia.

It is stated that Czech troops are now withdrawing from the Ruthenian-Hungarian frontier region.—Reuter.

Hungary's Ultimatum To Prague

A BUDAPEST MESSAGE SAYS: HUNGARY'S ULTIMATUM TO PRAGUE DEMANDING THE WITHDRAWAL OF CZECH TROOPS FROM RUTHENIA AND THE RELEASE OF HUNGARIAN PRISONERS IN CZECHOSLOVAKIA EXPIRES AT 02-00 (G.M.T.) TO-MORROW.

HUNGARY "DECLINES TO ACCEPT RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE CONSEQUENCES" IF THE ULTIMATUM IS REJECTED.

The scene at Rajkot when Gandhiji proceeded to participate in the public evening prayers for the first time after breaking his fast.

Prospects Of Mahatma Viceroy Meeting

Speculation In Assembly Circles: Rajkot Issue Procedure

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

NEW DELHI, March 14.

The meeting between Mahatma Gandhi and the Viceroy is always politically important but special significance attaches to the historic meeting between Gandhiji and Lord Linlithgow after an interval of full eleven months to-morrow.

Firstly the Tripuri session of the Indian National Congress has unanimously voted for Gandhiji's undisputed leadership and at the same session, presumably with Mahatma's approval, a clear departure from the Haripura decision of passive non-interference has been made in the resolution on Indian States authorising the Congress Working Committee to give directions on the course of the struggle in the States.

Secondly, the Viceroy has two days, previous to the meeting with Gandhiji given sound advice to the Princely order in unmistakable language, telling them to change, if they want to save themselves.

BRITISH PRESS INFLUENCE

Thirdly, the British Press has been insisting of late that the Paramount Power must revise their traditional policy of passive non-interference and intervene in Indian States' affairs to make them have progressive administrations, wherein people's voice should be heard and their grievances redressed.

Accordingly political circles believe Viceroy-Gandhi talks would cover a much larger and important field. Lord Linlithgow would explain the policy of the Paramount Power both with regard to administration in Indian States and that of not bringing pressure on the Princes to join federation —as well as communicate the feelings of fear and apprehension which seem to have seized certain section of the Princes, in regard Congress movements in their territories.

IMMEDIATE ISSUE

Gandhiji's views will be communicated to Whitehall for consideration by the British Government and for some time, however, no indications of the outcome of the historic interview, except for settlement of preliminaries and points of procedure in Rajkot are known in the bitration would known in the course of time it believed the effect of Gandhi talks would appear.

TRIPURI DECISIONS IN SEQUEL

It is being freely talked here that after the Tripuri decisions, following developments in connection with the Congress Presidential election, Gandhiji's influence and prestige with the British Government has higher and it is being felt much better to have a settlement with him before it is too late.

Reception To Mahatma

NEW DELHI, March 14.

Lobby interest centres round Mahatma Gandhi's interview with the Viceroy to-morrow. Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Bhulabhai Desai and Acharya Kripalani arrived here this morning from Tripuri. They will receive Gandhiji to-morrow.

In view of Mahatma Gandhi's health and the need to avoid exertion like climbing stairs, arrangements for his stay are being made at Birla House, New Delhi. Evening prayer which attract a large crowd to Gandhiji's cottage in the Harijan Colony would not be held in public.—United Press.

SYRIAN GOVERNMENT RESIGNS

DAMASCUS, March 14.

The Syrian Government are stated to have tendered their resignation.—Reuter.

WHAT CONGRESS SESSION COST

Income And Expenditure Of Tripuri R. C.

VISHNU DUTT NAGAR, March 14.

The total approximate income of the 52nd session of the Indian National Congress held at Tripuri, is expected to amount to Rs. 2,20,000 and the expenses, after all payments have been met, are estimated to reach about the same figure.

Of the total income, Rs. 1,00,000 has been realised as subscriptions and Reception Committee membership fees. The revenue from the hire of stalls which number about 200, accounts for about Rs. 20,000. Fees realised from visitors to the Subjects Committee and the open session amount to about Rs. 25,000 and Rs. 35,000 respectively. Rent for accommodation will yield about Rs. 20,000. Exhibition proceeds are expected to add another sum of Rs. 20,000 to the revenue.

The dismantling of Vishnu Dutt Nagar will start from to-morrow. The exhibition and telegraph offices are being closed from to-day. A combined post, telegraph and telephone office will operate here till to-morrow. The office of the Reception Committee will be shifted to Madanmahal in a day or two.—United Press Congress Special.

MAHATMA & KATHIAWAR STATES

(From Our Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD, March 14.

It is reliably understood that Gandhiji will go back to Rajkot from Delhi.

Mahatmaji is very much pained by the repression of the people of Kathiawar States. So he intends to solve the problem.

Mr. Hargovind Pandya with Junagadh workers has placed statements of alleged successes in Junagadh State before Mahatmaji.

Thakore Lakhdhirsingh of Morbi has assured Gandhiji that Morvi will never give co-operation and will not supply goods to Limbdi.

Viceroy's Ultimatum To Princes

NO FURTHER CONCESSIONS TO STATES

Jamsaheb Shows No Enthusiasm For Federation: Petty Rulers Confer

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

NEW DELHI, March 14.

CONSIDERABLE INTEREST HAS BEEN AROUSED BY CLOSING SPEECH OF THE JAMSAHEB OF NAWANAGAR IN THE CHAMBER OF PRINCES THIS MORNING. IT HAS DISCLOSED MORE MARKEDLY THAN ANY PREVIOUS UTTERANCE THE GROWING NERVOUSNESS AMONG THE PRINCES ABOUT THEIR POSITION IF THEY JOIN FEDERATION.

Viceroy's Ultimatum

IN POLITICAL CIRCLES THE VICEROY'S SPEECH IS INTERPRETED AS MEANING THAT THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA WILL NOT ENTER INTO ANY MORE NEGOTIATIONS WITH PRINCES ABOUT THE INSTRUMENT OF ACCESSION AND THE REVISED DRAFT SENT TO THEM IN FEBRUARY LAST REPRESENTS GOVERNMENT'S FINAL DECISION. "TAKE IT OR LEAVE IT" WAS THE SUM AND SUBSTANCE OF THE VICEROY'S WORDS.

On the other hand, the Jamsahib's speech to-day has not one word of encouragement or hope indicating that Princes are looking upon Federation with favour. Insistence that the final decision must rest with individual Rulers, the plea that nothing should be done to weaken the Rulers' authority demand for protection against attacks from outside and a further demand of integrity of sovereignty of States should be maintained—this was the keynote of the speech.

It showed neither enthusiasm for constitutional reforms nor for Federation with British India.

It is this aspect of the speech which is being commented upon in political circles. I learn that the Government of India has addressed to several States a circular letter asking them to give details of reforms carried out in the States since 1931. Prolonged meetings of Rulers of smaller States are going on in New Delhi to discuss their position in view of the Viceroy's speech yesterday and to formulate their demands.

Viceroy Entertains Princes

NEW DELHI, March. 14.

The ruling chiefs were entertained at dinner at the Viceroy's House to-night.—United Press.

Resignations In Mysore

Protest Of Congress Members Of Legislatures

The Mysore Government has accepted the resignation of six members from the Legislative Council and thirty from the Representative Assembly and fixed May 6 for the bye-elections.

This is the sequel to a resolution passed by the All-Mysore Congress Committee asking all Congress members to resign from the Legislatures and public bodies as a protest against the policy of the Mysore Government.

The Congress claims a strength of twelve members in the Council and over a hundred in the Representative Assembly.—A. P.

SUBHAS NEEDS COMPLETE REST

Doctors' Appeal To Public

DHANBAD, March 14.

The following bulletin was issued this evening on the condition of the health of Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose:—

"Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose had high fever all the time in the train yesterday from 4 p.m. until early this morning, his average temperature being 102.5. He passed a restless night and was quite tired on arrival at his brother's residence this morning. Adequate rest during the day had made him feel somewhat better and the fever is less this evening than it was before. The temperature at 6 p.m. to-day was 101.4. The highest temperature, however, rises often late at night, but it is hoped that from to-night, the fever will not rise so high as before. The medical men, who have so far examined him, are unanimous regarding the serious type of the malady and have all enjoined absolute rest in bed.

Mr. Bose's medical advisers urge upon his friends and colleagues to co-operate with them and not to correspond with the Congress President until he is fully cured." —A.P.

SUBHAS BOSE NOT RESIGNING

Decision Reached After Consulting Gandhiji

CALCUTTA, March 14.

Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose, Congress President, who arrived at Dhanbad this morning is putting up with his brother Mr. Sudhir Bose until he is better and could attend to work. The bulk of Bengal delegates and Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose also have arrived in Calcutta from Tripuri.

Now it is definite that President Bose will not resign. In this connection the "United Press" is liably understands that when the resolution was passed in the open session, Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose got into touch with Mahatmaji and that he apprised the Mahatma that he felt the resolution would be tantamount to expressing no-confidence in him.

The Congress President is further understood to have informed the Mahatma that if that interpretation was put on the resolu-

(Continued on page 14, col. 7)

Our Tabulated Adlets

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are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words —Box No. (——), "The Bombay Chronicle,"—must be paid for. The management reserves the right to revise any Adlet or refuse publication without assigning any reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Adlets will ensure correct insertion. No responsibility for any mistake, oversight, misprint, etc., will be accepted by the Management. Replies to the adlets should be sent for often to avoid heavy congestion at our office.

42 SITUATION VACANT.

Wanted a qualified and experienced Accounts Clerk. Apply sharp stating age, qualifications, previous experience, salary expected and enclosing copies of testimonials, to Box No. 11502, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted by a first class, progressive Indian life office gentlemen of influence to represent on salary or commission. Rare opportunities to those who are ambitious to build up careers. Apply Box No. 11471 "Bombay Chronicle."

Earn Rs. 300 a month by learning by post or practically Soapmaking. Success guaranteed. Thousands in India, Burma, Ceylon, Africa, China, etc., earning. Details free: Soap Training House, Saidpur, E. B. Rly. (11452)

Applications are invited from ladies and gentlemen to represent an old well-established, progressive Indian Life Office. Qualification—respectable social status having influence and easy means. Terms—Commission, salary or allowance. Prospect—On confirmation promotion to the grade of permanent field staff. Possession of a car is an advantage. Apply Box No. 4080, Advt. Dept., "Statesman", Calcutta. (11470)

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For sale a Willys Car in Good condition, 14 to 15 miles per gallon apply No. 11484 "Bombay Chronicle."

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L.S.G.D. Diploma Training Classes for Officers of Local Self-Government Service conducted under the joint auspices of the Government of Bombay, commence from 1-5-39 at Bombay, Poona and Ahmedabad. Lady students are also admitted to Bombay Centre. Apply for revised prospectus (free) to Director, Local Self-Government Institute, Fort, Bombay. (10696)

191. MEDICAL ADLETS

Right Contraceptive Jelly, our make according latest researches. Re. 1/4 per tube. Right Agency, Girgaum, Bombay. (11366)

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT Announcements legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch Per insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd and Subsequent-Insertions	Rs. 4-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

THE GENERAL ASSURANCE SOCIETY, LTD., AJMER.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the 12TH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of those Policy Holders of the Society, who are entitled to vote under Article 82 of the Society's Articles of Association, will be held at the Registered Office of the Society on 6th April, 1939, at 5 p. m. for the purpose of electing a Director out of such of the policy holders as be eligible under Articles 83 of Society's Articles of Association.

Mr. DAYA SHANKER, B. A., LL.B., Advocate, retires by rotation this year and is eligible for re-election.

By Order of the Board,
BRAHMA DATTA,
B.Sc., LL.B., F. S. S. (Lond.),
General Manager.
10793

Legal Notices

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the matter of the INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VII of 1913 (as amended by Act XXII of 1936 and Act II of 1938)

AND

In the matter of the ALEMBIC CHEMICAL WORKS COMPANY LIMITED.

THE ALEMBIC CHEMICAL WORKS COMPANY. LIMITED. ..... Petitioners.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a Petition was on the 10th day of March, 1939, presented to the High Court of Judicature at Bombay by the abovenamed Company to confirm the alterations of the said Company's objects proposed to be effected by the Special Resolutions of the Company passed at an Extraordinary General Meeting of the said Company held at Baroda on the 27th day of January, 1939 and notices of which were posted to the shareholders. A copy of the said Special Resolutions will be furnished to any person requiring the same by the Company's Solicitors, Messrs. Amin Desai and Nanavati

AND NOTICE is further given that the said Petition is directed to be heard before the Hon'ble the Sitting Judge hearing Company matters in Chambers on the 31st day of March, 1939 and any person whether as creditor or otherwise desirous to oppose the making of an Order for the confirmation of the said alterations under the above Act, should appear at the time of the hearing of the said Petition by himself or his attorney or his Counsel for the purpose and a copy of the said Petition will be furnished to any person requiring the same by the Company's Solicitors on payment of the usual charges for the same.

Dated this 13th day of March, 1939.

AMIN DESAI & NANAVATI.
Attorneys for the Petitioners.
77, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
(10785)

840. PARTNERSHIPS OFFERED.

Wanted—Some financing partners for a lucrative business concern with progressive views workable on Joint Stock Company basis. Please apply Box No. 11487 "Bombay Chronicle."

651. MISCELLANEOUS ADLETS

While spending thousands on building construction, why not use sweet lime and sweet sand. Apply to Manohar Trading Company Bhiwandi-Agra Road, Kalyan. (11501)

Public Notices

NOTICE

Well established Indian Firm requires Capitalist who may be interested in investing Capital from Rs. Fifty thousand to two Lacs in Industry and Import Export business. Profit guaranteed. No risk. Write to Box No. 11496. No Brokers required.

NOTICE

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED from Graduates, Undergraduates and Educationally qualified TYPISTS and STENOGRAPHERS to enlist as candidates for temporary or permanent vacancies that may occur from time to time in the clerical staffs of the different Offices and institutions under the Department of Industries, during 1939-40. Candidates from advanced communities should be below the age of 23 years and those of intermediate and backward communities should be below the age of 26 years on 1st April, 1939.

The starting pay in Bombay would be Rs. 50/- for non-graduates and Rs. 60/- for ordinary graduates and Rs. 70/- for honours graduates, in the scale of pay 50-5/2-90; and Rs. 30, Rs. 40 and Rs. 50 respectively in the mofussil in the grade of Rs. 25-5/2-55.

Candidates domiciled in this Province only need apply BY POST to the Director of Industries, Old Custom House Yard, Bombay, before 15th April, 1939 stating educational qualifications, age, caste, place of domicile, speed in shorthand and typing, and forwarding copies of testimonials, which will not be returned. Applications incomplete in respect of the above particulars will not be considered. Candidates called for interview will have to come to Bombay AT THEIR OWN COST. Interviews will be granted only to those candidates who are called for the purpose. No correspondence will be entered into with unsuccessful candidates.

Bombay, 13th March, 1939.
(10788)

P. W. D.

SEALED TENDERS will be received on FRIDAY, the 24th March, 1939, upto 4 o'clock p. m. (S. T.) for the supply of petty stores for Works and Repairs in the presidency Division for the period from 1-4-1939 to 31-3-1940.

The right to reject any or all of the tenders without assigning reasons is reserved.

Tender forms with schedule of quantities for materials may be obtained on payment of Rs. 5/- on any working day upto 4 p. m. (2 p. m. on Saturdays) except that on which tenders are to be received.

Each tenderer is required to lodge a deposit of Rs. 700/- as earnest money which should be paid into the Reserve Bank of India or a District Treasury and the Bank Receipt or a Treasury chalan should accompany separately each tender. Without earnest money no tender will be considered.

The successful tenderer will be required to lodge a total sum of Rs. 3,000/- as security deposit.

(Sd.) B. P. JAGTAP,
Executive Engineer, Presidency.
Bombay, 13th March, 1939.
10795

THE SHIVRAJPUR SYNDICATE, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the THIRTY-FIFTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of THE SHIVRAJPUR SYNDICATE LIMITED, will be held on THURSDAY, the 30th March, 1939 at 4-30 p.m. at the Registered Office of the Company, Killick Building, Home Street, Fort, Bombay to transact the following business:—

1. To adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account made up to 30th November 1938.
2. To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
3. To elect Directors in the place of those who retire and are eligible for re-election.
4. To sanction the payment of a bonus to the Company's staff.
5. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from FRIDAY, 24th March, to Thursday, 6th April 1939, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
KILLICK, NIXON & CO.,
Managing Agents.
Bombay, 9th March, 1939.
(10792)

Legal Notices

NOTIC

NOTICE IS HE[R]EBY GIVEN that SADANAND [V]AMANRAO, CHINTAMAN WAM[A]NRAO, BALARAM WAMAN[R]AO, NANABHOY WAMANRA[O] GOPINATH PANDURANG, DI[N]AR PANDURANG, YESHWA[N]T PANDURANG, DATTATRA[Y] PANDURANG, LILABAI, daughter of Pandurang Waman and SHRIPAT SADANAND PRATAP CHINTAMAN and RAT GOPINATH, the last th minors by Sadanand Wamanr the guardian appointed b the High Court, have contra to sell to our client the pro es first and secondly described he schedule hereunder-written ject to the lease, dated the 8 August, 1885 and made between shotum Narayen and others the one part and Khoja Jumab Moosa of the other part and lease dated 11th August, 1885 made between Purshotum rayen and others of the one and Khoja Allibhoy Vulley of other part, respectively.

NOTICE IS ALS[O] GIVEN that SADANAND WAM[A]NRAO, CHINTAMAN WAMANR BALARAM WAMANRAO, NA[N]HOY WAMANRAO, GOPIN PANDURANG, DINKER ANDURANG, RANG, DATYESHWANT PAN[D]NG, LILATATRAYA PAND Pandurang BAI, daughter PAT SADAWamanrao and S[R]TAMAN and NAND, PRATAP C[H]e last three SARAT GOPINAT Wamanrao, minors by Sadar ted by the the guardian ap PUTLABAI, High Court, a[r]dhan Mantri widow of Jeyram to sell the have contracte[d] ribed in the property thirdly schedule hereunde[r] ritten to our client but subject the Indenture of Lease, d[a]d the 11th August, 1885 and made between Purshotum Naray[a]n and others, and Memon Haji Ha Haji Rahimtulla. Any son having any claim in or the said properties or any pa thereof by way of sale, exch[a]e, mortgage, gift, trust, inheri[t]e, possession, lease, lien, easem[e]t or otherwise is hereby require to make the same known in ing to us in our Office No. Hummum Street, Fort, Bom[b]y and to the Assessor of Mun[i]al Rates and Taxes within 14 [d]s from the date hereof, othe[r]e the sale will be completed hout any regard to any such [c]im and the same will be co[n]red as waived.

THE SCHED[U]E ABOVE REFERR[E]TO:

FIRST:—All th[a]piece or parcel of land or [g]d, situate lying and being [a]rthur Road, without the For[t]-Bombay, in the Registration ub-District of Bombay, contain[s] by admeasurement 1865 s[q]ds., or thereabouts and regis[t]d by the Collector of Land venue under New Survey No. 3 (part) Cadastral Survey [N]of the Lower Parel and Byc[u]la division bounded, on or [a]rds the East by Arthur Road[,] n or towards the West by t[h]ound of Haji Dada Haji Rah[i]lla, on or towards the North [t]the ground of Haji Cassum [N]oormahomed and on or towa[r]the South by the Foras Circle[,] herwise known as Jacob Circle the Bombay M[u]cipality under G Ward No. 98[1] Street Nos. 284 to 292.

SECONDLY:—[A] that piece or parcel of land ground situate, lying and being [o]t Arthur Road without the Fo[r] Bombay, in the Registratio[n] Sub-District of Bombay, conta[i]g by admeasurement 1865 [s]yds., or thereabouts and be[a]g New Survey No. 2723 (part) [o]dastral Survey No. 6 of the Lo[w]Parel and Byculla division a[s] bounded as follows that is to [o]n or towards the East by t[h]ound of Haji Cassum Haji [M]ormahomed, on or towards the [E]st by the Haines Road, on [t]North by the ground belonging to the Bombay M[u]cipality and on or towards the [S]outh by the ground of Haji [R]ia Haji Rahimtulla and assess[e]by the Bombay Municipality un[d]r G Ward No. 983 (2B-2C) and [S]treet Nos. 551 to 557.

THIRDLY:—A[l] that piece or parcel of land ground situate, lying and being [a]t Arthur Road, without the Fo[r] of Bombay, in the Registratio[n] Sub-District of Bombay, contai[g] by admeasurement 1865 [s]yds., or thereabouts and bea[r] New Survey No. 2723 (part) [o]dastral Survey No. 6 of the Lo[w] Parel and Byculla division a[s] bounded as follows that is to [o]n or towards the East by th[e] round of Haji Jumabhoy Moo[s]es Road, on or the West by H[a]by the ground towards the No[r]Vulley and on of Khoja Alibh[o]uth by Foras or towards the [S]own as Jacob Circle otherwis[e] by the Bom- Circle and ass[e]d under G Ward bay Municipal[i]A) Street Nos. No. 983 (2 an[d] 158. 561, 561B, 563

Dated this 1[5]day of March, 1939.

MERWANJ[I] OLA & CO., Purc[h]er's Attorneys.

10787.

Legal Notices

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that BAI JESIBAI DHIRAJLAL VANDRAVANDAS and MR. CHANDRAKANT DHIRAJLAL VANDRAVANDAS, both of Malad, Hindu Inhabitants, have contracted to sell transfer and assign absolutely to my clients the property hereunder described. All persons having any claims or demands in to upon or against the property either by way of mortgage, charge, lien, gift, sale, use, trust, possession, inheritance, maintenance, lease, easement or otherwise, howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at his office at "Shantashram" Andheri, within fourteen days from the date hereof, otherwise, the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim or demand and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Khoti land with the messuages tenements or bungalows bearing Notified Area Committee Nos. 84 & 84A standing thereon admeasuring about six hundred and seventeen square yards or thereabouts, Field Marodi No. 17, situate, lying and being at Malad in the Registration Sub-District of Bandra, Taluka South Salsette, District Bombay Suburban, and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the East and South by the fields of Hari Gangaji, on or towards the West by the Ghodbunder Road, and on or towards the North by the property of Fattechand Premchand.

Dated this 15th day of March, 1939.

VASANTRAO S. PATIL,
Purchasers' Advocate.

10791.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 3624 of 1923.

THE GAEKWAR OIL AND CHEMICAL CO., LTD. Plaintiffs.
Versus
KESHAVLAL WADILAL SHAH ..... Defendant.

WHEREAS in pursuance of a Warrant of sale of immovable property, dated 14th October, 1933 the Sheriff has been directed to sell by Public Auction at the instance of the Plaintiffs all the right, title and interest of the defendant in the property of perpetual Fazandari tenure (whereof Trimbak Jagannath is the Fazandar) situate at Mumbadevi or Pydhoni Road Bombay, admeasuring 309 square yards or thereabouts bearing Collector's New No. 622 and 1809, New Survey No. 1371 and Cadastral Survey No. 1602 of Bhuleshwar Division together with the dwelling house and all buildings or structures thereon under Municipal C Ward No. 784 Street No. 93, 95, 97 and bearing revised Street No. 109, 111, 113.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to all persons having rights in or charges or claims on the abovenamed property (other than claims involving an objection to the attachment or seeking the removal of the same) that they should on or before the 1st day of April, 1939, lodge in my office an affidavit verified by oath or solemn affirmation of such rights, claims or charges.

Dated this 1st day of March, 1939.

(Sd.) G. R. KHAIRAJ,
Commissioner
(10790)

IN THE COURT OF DISTRICT JUDGE OF SOUTH MALABAR AT CALICUT.

A. S. No. 466 of 38.

I. A. 692 of 38.

KHAN BAHADUR H.M. D. H. BHIWANDIWALLA & CO., ... Appellant. Petitioner.
P. AYESSABI UMMA and others ..... Respondents.

TAKE NOTICE that Kesawalal Moonji, the present Muktyar Agent of the appellant Company has applied to this Court by the above application for leave to file and conduct the above appeal on behalf of the said Company and the Court has ordered notice to Suleman Dawood Moon on the said application which is posted for hearing to 8-4-39 and in default of any objection the petition will be heard ex parte.

(Sd.) A. R. SUNDARA IYER,
Advocate for Petitioner.

10772.

Legal Notices

HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY

Insolvency No. 155 of 1938.

Re: (1) GANPAT HIMATLAL, (2) POONJALAL MOHANLAL and (3) MOHANLAL HIMATLAL, all of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitants, formerly carrying on business in the firm name and style of Messrs. G. Poonjabhai & Co. and Messrs Poonjabhai Mohanlal at Ghadial Gully, Mulji Jetha Market, without the Fort of Bombay:..... Debtors.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the abovenamed Insolvents have applied to the court for their discharge and that the Court has fixed the 18th day of April, 1939, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon for hearing the application.

Dated this 14th day of March, 1939.

S. J. RAHIMTOOLA
Insolvency Registrar
10794

Auction Sales

GANDHI & CO.

GOVERNMENT AUCTIONEERS.

AUCTION SALE OF UNDIVIDED RIGHT, TITLE AND INTEREST OF THE MORTGAGOR IN VALUABLE IMMOVABLE PROPERTY AT NORTHBROOK STREET.

Messrs Gandhi & Co., Auctioneers will, under instructions from Messrs. Mahimtura & Co., Attorneys for Seth Mukundchand Anupchand the Second Mortgagee and on account and at the risk of Narhari Sambhaji Arviker the Mortgagor in exercise of the power of sale contained in the Indenture of second Mortgage dated the 26th day of August 1938 and subject to the First Mortgage sell by public Auction the undivided Right, Title and Interest of the Mortgagor in the undermentioned Immovable property this day Wednesday the 15th day of March 1939 at 4-30 p. m. (S. T.) on the premises.

All That piece of Quit and Ground rent land with the dwelling house situate at North Brook Street and assessed by the Municipality under C. Ward No 7725-7.26 and New Nos. 103-105 and registered by the Collector under New No. 9201 Cadastral Survey No. 3938 of Bhuleshwar division and containing by admeasurement 205 6/9 square yards or thereabouts.

For further particulars and conditions of sale please apply to Messrs Mahimtura & Co. Attorneys for the Second Mortgagee at their Office at No. 66, Tamarind Lane, Fort, or the Undersigned.

GANDHI & CO.

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EXCELSIOR
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2ND WEEK!!

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'DEVATA'
A MARATHI Picture
DRAWING NON-MARATHI CROWDS!
BABURAO PENDHARKAR
INDIRA WADKAR
MAMUANNA MALVANKAR
& Others.....
AT
5th WEEK
WEST-END
DAILY: 4-30, 7-15 & 10 P.M.
A SUPREME RELEASE!

AROUND THE COURTS

Bombay, Tuesday.

The story of how an elderly woman running a boarding house, finding herself in financial difficulties, borrowed some money from a Pathan, which she could not repay and how the latter tried to waylay her, was narrated before Mr. Oscar H. Brown, Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon Court.

The complainant, Mrs. S. Raskino, who is running a boarding house at Byculla, opposite the Nagpada Police Station, borrowed Rs. 75 from Khudadad Haji Sheik Mohamad last September and was paying him interest of Rs. 9-4 monthly. This amounts to Rs. 250 per cent. Last month when she failed to pay the interest, the accused, it is alleged, threatened her with violence and even prevented her from attending to her normal duties. She was living, it was stated, in abject terror of the Pathan.

On a complaint of intimidation a summons was issued by the Court against the Pathan.

The Pathan failed to appear before the Court, so he was arrested and brought before the court yesterday.

The Magistrate observed that the accused had civil remedies to collect his money and that he ought not to have taken the law into his own hands. He ordered the accused to pay a fine of Rs. 25, in default to undergo three weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

Accidental Death

A pathetic story was narrated this morning, in the Bombay Coroner's Court, by the mother of a seven-year-old boy, when an inquest was held on Ragho Bala, who was knocked down by a Municipal motor-lorry, at Clare Road at Byculla, yesterday evening.

A verdict of accidental death was recorded to-day.

"The death of an eight-year old school boy named David Dominic was caused by injuries received in a motor accident at Lady Jamshetji Road on the morning of the 14th February."

This was the verdict of the Bombay Coroner's jury, at the inquest to-day.

A rider was added by the jury that the Police had not been able to trace the driver of the motor car. "In the absence of any evidence," the jury added, "it is not possible for us to say whose negligence was responsible for the death of the boy, but we feel constrained to say that the driver of the car is evidently a road-hog."

No Congress Candidate For Vice-Chancellorship

VIZAGAPATAM (By Mail).

All speculation regarding the setting up of a Congress candidate for the Vice-Chancellorship of the Andhra University has been set at rest following a communication addressed by Dr. B. Pattabhi Sitaramayya, President of the Andhra Provincial Congress Committee, to the Senate of the University stating that the Congress has not decided not to run a candidate for the Vice-Chancellorship or the Registrarship of the University.—United Press.

All-India Khattri Conference

The 21st session of the All-India Khattri Conference will be held this year at Allahabad during Easter holidays on April 8 and 9. Rai Bahadur Babu Kamta Prasad Kackar is the chairman of the Reception Committee.

City Afghans' Association's Meeting

At a meeting of Afghan's Association held on March 7 the following resolution were passed:

This meeting of the Anjuman Afghana protests against the Money-lenders' Bill and urges the Bombay Government to make arrangement for the return of money lended by Afghans to Bombay Public before effect is given to the provisions of the Bill.

PANTHER TERROR IN MAHABLESHWAR

(From Our Correspondent.)

MAHABLESHWAR, (By Mail).

It is learnt that a panther is causing havoc amongst the villagers of Golewadi and Old Mahableshwar.

It is sometimes seen with its cubs.

A few days ago it mauled a buffalo and escaped afterwards.

The local shikaries are on the constant watch and pursuit.

It is understood that the Coronation ceremony of His Highness the Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda will take place on Ap[ril] 25 next.

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Lathi Charge At Jaipur

13 Satyagrahis Arrested

JAIPUR, March 12.

News has just been received here from Chomun that lathi charge was made at the orders of the Thikandar of Chomun on a crowd that has assembled in connection with the demonstration held in 'observance of Jaipur Day.

It is reported that jathas consisting in all of thirteen men offered satyagraha and were arrested. As a result of lathi charge several respectable men of the locality are said to have been injured.

At Hindaun it is understood two persons were arrested to-day. A Sawaimadhopur report states that eight Satyagrahis were arrested of whom four were released and the rest brought to Mohanpura detention camp. Mr. Balchandra Sharma led the batch of Satyagrahis who are alleged to have been handcuffed.

At Gangapur, four persons were taken into custody but were released later after having been given severe thrashing. Mr. Hanuman Sharma, a Prajamandal worker was one of the victims. All were removed to Agra for medical treatment.—United Press.

HAIL STORM HAVOC IN JODHPUR

Serious Damage To Crops Reported

(From Our Correspondent)
JODHPUR, March 11.

The Secretary of the Sojat Branch of the Marwar-Lok Parisad informs the head office at Jodhpur that recently Sojat District had a heavy rainfall and hail-stones fell continually for about 10 minutes. The ground was covered thick by these hail-stones. Dut to this heavy loss has been caused to the inhabitants of about a dozen villages in the district, where the crops, fields and houses have been ruined, and several persons have been severely injured out of which three are said to have died. The trees and about 18 wire poles of the railway were uprooted, many animals died and heaps of dead birds were seen in the jungle.

The Sojat-Lok Parishad has appointed a sub-committee to get full details of the loss caused to the peasants of the affected area.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Broomfield, who is likely to preside over the Bihta Disaster Enquiry. It may be recalled that it was Mr. Broomfield as Sessions Judge, at Ahmedabad who tried Mahatma Gandhi at the historic trial in that city in 1922, when all-round appreciation was shown to Mr. Broomfield for his uniform courtesy towards his distinguished prisoner. He still retains pleasant memories of that trial.

KISAN WORKERS RELEASED

GAYA, March 14.

Pandit Jadunandan Sharma, President of the Gaya District Kisan Sabha, and several other Kisan workers who were convicted in connection with the Reora agrarian Satyagraha were released this noon before the expiry of their terms of imprisonment.—United Press.

RAJKOT LETTER

Small-Pox In Western India States

(From Our Correspondent)
RAJKOT, March 12.

According to the latest issue of the Western India States Agency Gazette, there were 119 attacks and 97 deaths due to smallpox during the week ended March 5. The figures show an increase in death roll from week to week. The state of Bhawnagar accounted for 43 attacks and 43 deaths: the state of Cutch 64 attaacks and 53 deaths. the state of Junagadh registered 4 attacks and 1 death, while the state of Vala only 3 attacks.

REVISION OF IMPRISONMENT TERMS

It is notified in the latest issue of the same Gazette that the Advisory Committee will meet on the 31st March, 1939 at 10-30 a.m. at the office of the Superintendent, the Agency prison, Rajkot, for the purpose of revising the centences of long term convicts sentenced to 5 years and upwards confined in any of the jails under the Western India States Agency.

RESIDENT'S NEW POWER

In exercise of the powers conferred by the Indian (Foreign Jurisdiction) Order in Council 1937 and of all other powers enabling him in this behalf, the Crown Representative has empowered the Resident for the State of Western India to exercise his full control over the Railway lands under the Indian States protection Act 1934 subject to certain modifications specified in the order thereof and to the provision of this order.

Certain Courts and certain Judicial officers are empowered by this order to try such offences committed in the railway lands under the same act

ALL-MYSORE CONGRESS IN APRIL

Foundation Of Gurukul Ashram To Be Laid

All Mysore Congress will be held in the month of April at Viduraswatham (a famous place in connection with the Congres movement). During that time. the foundation stone of the Gurukul Ashram will be laid by some important person.

A building containing 12 rooms and a well have been promised to be constructed at a very early date. Mr. Naujunda Reddy, Landlord Chetloor has been pleased to donate one acre of land for the construction of the Gurukul. Further as sum of about Rs. 20,000 has been promised by several charitable people.

The objects of the Gurukul are. to have it as a home for the poor, the destitute, homeless, the maimed, the blind and all the less fortunate brethern and to teach hand crafts, such as carpentry, weaving, painting astrology, medicine, art, music agrieulture free of charge including boarding, lodging and clothing. It is also expected to give shelter to pilgrims that visit the place.

JAMSHETJI, FATHER OF VARIOUS INDUSTRIES

Tata's Life Dedicated To Service Of India, Says Bannerji

(From Our Correspondent)
JAMSHEDPUR, (By Mail)

"Jamshetji is the father not only of the iron and steel works at Jamshedpur; the hydro-electric schemes of Bombay, his city of adoption, which makes Bombay independent of coal, the Indian Institute of Science at Bangalore which aims at giving to the Indian scholars post graduate education too owe their paternity to him"

This observation was made by Professor Parmathanath Bannerji M.L.A. Principal Calcutta Law College while speaking at the Bengalee Association at Jamshedpur in connection with the birth centenary celebration of the late Mr J. N. Tata, founder of the Tata Iron and Steel Company.

CONFIDENCE IN COUNTRYMEN

"Jamshetji had great confidence in his countrymen." continued Mr. Bannerji "And this confidence has produced consequences which will live for centuries yet unborn. 'Our countrymen' he once said, have proved that they cannot only hold their own against the best rivals in Europe on the latter's ground but can beat them hollow here." Jamshetji had an ardent and abiding faith in the aristrocracy of the intellect. In these days of ideological conflicts and of the struggle between quality and the quantity, his observations read with poignancy. 'What advances a nation or community? It is not so much to prop up its weakest and most helpless members as to lift up the best and the most gifted so as to make them of greatest service to the country. I prefer this constructive philanthropy which seeks to educate and develop faculties of the best of our youngmen."

GREAT EDUCATIONIST

"A great educationist, Mr. Tata was dissatisfied with the existing system of education which was rigidly examinational, the various colleges being the craming shops, and he founded the scheme now known as the J. N. Tata Education Scheme which has made it possible for many a poor Indian to receive higher education in this country and also abroad, and thereby qualify himself for the higher technical and administrative services.

INDUSTRIAL GENIUS

"Mr. Tata's life was a life dedicated to the service of India. He died on May. 19, 1904 but what he did to facilitate the transition of this country from the agricultural to the industrial stage and to add to her wealth and welfare will always live and will always be remembered. In his death India has lost not only a great industrial genius, but also a great educationist and a great patriot.

Arrested On Forgery Charge

Tayeb Haji Omer was arrested last night on charges of forgery. cheating and abetment. He was placed before Mr. N. J. Khambatta, Presidency Magistrate Girgaum Police Court, to-day.

The Magistrate ordered the accused to be released on bail with a cash deposit of Rs. 100 or. in default. to be remanded in police custody, pending further investigations.

Alleged Theft From Government House

Babu Mari, a former employee of the Government, House, was produced in the Fourth Court, Girgaum, Bombay, on a charge of committing theft in the Government House, on Tuesday.

Property valued at Rs. 38, was recovered from the person of the accused.

The Magistrate ordered the accused to be released on bail of Rs. 200 or, in default, to be remanded into Police custody till March, 23.

Alleged Desertion From Army

Govind Babu was put under arrest by the Lamington Road Police, on the charge of deserting the army

It was stated that a letter was received from the Officer Commanding, the 10/5th. Mahratta Light Infantry to the effect that the accused had deserted the army and requesting the Bombay Police to arrest him.

The suspect was produced in the Girgaum Court today. Pending further Police investigations, the accused was ordered to be remanded in custody.

FASLI SAL CALCULATIONS

Anklesaria's Lecture At Cama Hall

"That Parsis in the past used to add one day every four years to other year of 365 days, was the view expressed by Mr. B. Anklesarja speaking on "Fasli Sal calculatous", in the Cama Oriental Institute Hall. on Tuesday evening.

The speaker referred to the controversy over the calculations of the year. Some scholars advanced the view that the early Zoroastrians instead of counting a leap-year, used to add one month to the year, every 120 years. The speaker was unable to accept the above theory, for which practically no evidences existed

Suburban Primary Teachers' Conference

Under the auspices of the District School Board, Bombay Suburban District, an Educational Conference of Primary Teachers was held in the Local Board Boys' School at Andheri on Sunday Mr. C. N. Patwardhan, B.A., Principal Institute of Education presiding.

In his presidential address, Mr. Patwardhan said "Just as the Minister represents education in the Assembly, the village teacher represents education in his village. A village teacher is also an officer of Government and the true representative of education in his town. The Government officers and Inspectors may represent the administration, but the village teacher is the emblem of what education is and what it should be in his own village."

IMPROVEMENT IN STATUS.

The changes which were likely to be introduced in the primary schools would certainly add to the status and dignity of the primary school teacher and it would not be an exaggeration to state that in the coming years the primary school teacher would be the most important member of the teaching profession.

"A teacher by the natural respect he commands from the students and the villagers has to maintain the high standard of intellectual life which every villager expects in him. A teacher must always be in touch with recent developments in the country in all spheres of national life and should be a real guide-at-least a true source of accurate information to the villagers."

Mrs. Daya Patwardhan, and Mr. G. G. Bhosekar, also addressed the Conference. After a vote of thanks by Mr. M. V. Pradhan. the Conference dispersed.

Kidnapping And Looting In Dera Ismail Khan District

PESHAWAR, March 13.

Four Hindus, including one woman, were kidnapped during a raid on four villages in the district of Dera Ismail Khan. according to a telegraphic communication received by Rai Bahadur Mehr Chand Khanna, M.L.A., from the President of the Hindu-Sikh Defence Committee. Dera Ismail Khan.

The raiders. who are suspected to be from the trans-border areas invaded Dhakki and three other neighbouring village and looted some houses.

A feeling of grave consternation prevails among the villages especially among the Hindus and Sikhs.

Rai Bahadur Mehr Chand. along with a member of the Hindu-Sikh Nationalist Party of which he is the leader. will. it is understood, interviewed Sir George Cunningham, the Governor, to apprise His Excellency of the panick condition of the Hindus and Sikhs owing to constant raids and kidnappings in Bannu and Dera Ismail Khan districts.

He has also given notice of a number of questions relating to the riot, increase of crime in the province, the report of the Bannu Raid Inquiry Committee and compensation victims of raids and kidnappings and rioting.—United Press.

Sudhagad Harijans' Conference

(From Our Correspondent).
ALIBAG, March 14.

The seventh session of Sudhagad Harijan Conference will be held at Kumbharshet, near Pali on Saturday afternoon, Mr. D. B. alias Kaka Kalelkar presiding.

Among the matters for consideration before the Conference are demand of honararium for Mahars at Kumbharshet and Sudhagad from British and Bhor Governments, demand for opening all wells and tanks to Harijans and implementing of Bhor Durbar's declaration to observe no untouchability in schools and Dharamshalas in the State.

Demands will also be made for reservation of seats to Harijans in Taluka Local Boards and Bhor State Legislative Council.

RAILWAY TIME-TABLE

G. I. P. Railway

(IN FORCE FROM OCTOBER, 1938)
Arrivals at and Departures from Victoria Terminus.

	Arr. H.M	Dep. H.M.
Madras Mail	6 00	22 10
Peshawar Lucknow (Exp.)	6 15	23 00
Calcutta Mail (Nagpur)	7 50	17 40
Calcutta Mail (Chheoki)	9 00	20 45
Madras Express	10 10	15 00
Poona Mail	10 25	17 30
Punjab Mail	11 15	18 50
Nagpur Express	13 50	21 35
Poona Fast (Pass.)	17 00	11 50
Poona Express	19 24	8 05
Allahabad Express	20 15	7 00

B. B. & C. I. Railway

Time-table in force from 1st October, 1938.
Arrivals at and Departures from Bombay Central.

	Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Ahmedabad Passenger	5 35	13 50
Delhi Express	6 00	22 15
Gujarat Mail	6 45	22 00
Kathiawar Mail	7 25	21 30
Frontier Mail	8 15	21 15
	(Mon	(Sat)
*The Flying Ranee Surat	9 48	15 10
The Flying Ranee, Surat	10 58	18 05
Ahmedabad Passenger	14 15	22 30
Kathiawar Express	18 45	8 45
Baroda Passenger	20 33	9 25

*If Monday is a Bank Holiday, this train will run on Tuesday.

ARRIVALS AT BALLARD PIER

	Arr.
Frontier Mail (On Saturdays only for Homeward Passengers)	8 40

AIR MAIL TIMINGS

The following air mail time table is in force in Bombay:—

LONDON—BOMBAY (Juhu).

Planes call at Karachi, Bhuj and Ahmedabad.

Arrivals at Juhu: Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday at 1 p.m.

Delivery: Monday (two deliveries) 8 a.m and 3-30 p.m. Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday 3-30 p.m

BOMBAY (Juhu)—LONDON

Planes call at Ahmedabad, Bhuj and Karachi.

Latest hours of posting at the G. P. O.:—Sunday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday 7-30 a.m Departure from Juhu 10-15 a.m

BOMBAY (Juhu)—COLOMBO

Planes call at Hyderabad, Madras and Trichinopoly.

Latest hours of posting at the G. P. O.:—Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday 11-30 a.m. Departure from Juhu 1-30 p.m

COLOMBO—BOMBAY (Juhu)

Arrivals at Juhu: Sunday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday 9-45 a.m. Delivery, Sunday 12-30 p.m. Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday, 1 p.m.

BOMBAY (via Calcutta)—SINGAPORE and AUSTRALIA.

Latest hour of posting:—Monday, Tuesday and Saturday 6-30 p.m.

AUSTRALIA—BOMBAY (via Calcutta)

Delivery:—Tuesday, Wednesday and Saturday, at 6-30 p.m.

BOMBAY (via Calcutta)—HONGKONG CHINA AND JAPAN

Latest hour of posting:—Tuesday and Saturday 6-30 p.m.

HONGKONG—BOMBAY (via Calcutta)

Delivery:—Tuesday and Saturday 11 a.m.

BOMBAY—KATHIAWAR.

Planes call at Bhavnagar, Rajkot, Jamnagar and Porebunder.

Departures from Juhu: Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday 7-45 a.m.

Arrivals:—Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday, 6-15 p.m.

BOMBAY—POONA—KOLHAPUR

Departure from Juhu: Monday, Thursday and Saturday at 7-30 a.m.

Arrivals at Juhu: Monday, Thursday and Saturday at 12 a.m

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To follow BHABI'S
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whose performance as ANUPAM in BHABI has been admired by ALL

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Directed by
NITIN BOSE
Music by:
Punkaj Mullic

Starring:—SAIGAL
LEELA DESAI
NAJAM, JAGDEESH
PRITHVIRAJ
NEMO & DEOBALA

TIME: DAILY:
4-15, 7-30 & 10 P.M.
Sat., Sun. & Holidays at 1-45 p.m.

KRISHNA

GIVE ME—
MUSIC—MUTTON & MEN
Said the girl from PUNJAB

BIBBO
As
The Dynamic Damsel
From
PUNJAB

SAGAR'S SENSATIONAL COMEDY

SABITADEVI IN

'Ladies Only'

with
SURENDRA, BIBBO, PRABHA, B. ADVANI AND OTHERS

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Daily 4-15, 7-15 & 10 p.m..
Matinee on Holidays 1-30.

For LADIES ZENANA SHOW
THURSDAY, 16th March 1-30 p.m.
SPECIAL REDUCED RATES.
As. 4, As. 9, As. 14. Re. 1-2, Re. 1-12.

STAR FLASHES

by CHARLES BRUNO

EDWARD NORRIS, WHILE WORKING IN "TAILSPIN", COMMUTED TO THE STUDIO DAILY BY AIRPLANE ... A DISTANCE OF ONLY 15 MILES.'
LIONEL ATWILL'S ARM WAS TORN OUT 5 TIMES BEFORE A 'SON OF FRANKENSTEIN' SCENE WAS O.K. ... (IT WAS A WOODEN ONE FROM THE PROP DEPARTMENT)
ZASU PITTS IS CAST AS A HARPIST IN "THE PROFESSOR STEPS OUT" ALTHOUGH SHE CAN'T PLAY THE INSTRUMENT... .. THE PRODUCER LIKED THE WAY SHE FLUTTERS HER HANDS.'
Z-1

Sports Jottings — From Here And There

Excellent Progress By B. P. H. A.

(By J. C. Maitra)

The fifth Annual Report of the Bombay Provincial Hockey Association, Ltd., though brief, gives us a very interesting reading. In the first place, it tells us that the membership of the Association now stands at 75 as against 67 last year. This is rather a negligible number, considering the fact that hockey has a pretty large following in this city. It is up to the Managing Committee to find out the reason or reasons for this lack of support on the part of those who are keenly interested in this game. To my mind, the fees are a little stiff. If they are lowered to a reasonable figure, say, Rs. 5 for admission and Rs. 3 annually, I think, the number will go up high. It must, however, be a matter of deep satisfaction to the Committee that the number of affiliated clubs is steadily rising It has now crossed the century mark from 92 of last year. If anything, it shows that hockey is increasing in favour with the local population.

A HAPPY AUGURY

It is also a matter for gratification that the First and Second Division of the League—the latter boasted of three Sections—were well supported by the clubs. As many as 33 teams competed in them. The Provincial Championship Tournament, inaugurated by them also claimed excellent support—36 teams having entered the lists for the fray. Besides these there were other Leagues and knock-out Tournaments played under its auspices in different parts of the city as well as in Poona and Kirkee. All of them commanded popularity in their respective spheres. This is a happy augury of the times.

REGRETTABLE FACT FOR BOMBAY

At the same time it is a most regrettable fact that Bombay has fallen low in the Hockey world of India. The teams which used to strike terror in the hearts of all invaders to this city like the Lusitanians and the Customs, are now back-numbers. No teams have yet sprung up in their places to defy foreign attacks. Even the Provincial Championship has shown the supremacy of a small town like Kirkee over Bombay. One Kirkee team is already in the final and two of them are fighting between themselves to earn the title to meet the G.I.P. Railway in the semi-finals! Will it be an All-Kirkee final? I wonder. If it is, Bombay will have much to be ashamed of. Because the capital city, with all its resources in men and money, is expected to stand high above the rest. If not, Bombay will have little to boast about, for the G.I.P. is an All-Railway Combination and not a local team in any sence. However, it may be earnestly hoped that Bombay will rise from its present slough of despondency and emerge in brighter colours than before ere long.

LOW GATE-CHARGES PAY

In another sphere the B.P.H.A. has made marked progress and that is in the attendances of spectators. For many a year it has been the standing complaint of the powers that be that Bombay sportsmen do not support their tournaments as largely as they should. I have always maintained that it was due to the high gate charges that they were compelled to stay away. The B P.H.A. saw the force of my argument at last and fixed popular prices for admission to the stands and the grounds. The wisdom of their step was reflected in their Income and Expenditure Accounts. An excess of Rs. 3,068 over expenditure is certainly very encouraging! Of course, this was possible on account of the strict economy observed in their expenses. I hope the Aga Khan Tournament Committee will take a lesson from this and fix their charges for the ensuing Tournament as low as possible. It is extremely necessary for every body concerned to remember that people are not flushing with money. And love of sport can be strained to breaking-point by over-taxation of the pockets.

RAPID PROGRESS BY FAIR-SEX

It is noteworthy that hockey has made rapid progress among the fair sex in Bombay. This was clearly in evidence in the splendid show put up by the local team against the ultimate champions of the All-India Tournament, Calcutta, who have been playing this game for several years now. It is a pity that Bombay Women's League was abandoned last year. There is a clamour for its revival. I hope the B. P. H. A. will bow to the inevitable and help the fair sex to take longer strides so that they may avenge their defeat at the hands of their Calcutta rivals at no distant date. The two knock-out tournaments they now possess will give them ample scope, after the League to attain their legitimate goal. A time is sure to come when they will be called upon to form an All-India combination to meet a foreign side either at home or abroad.

GREATER ENCOURAGEMENT TO STUDENTS

Greater encouragement to school and college students to take up hockey is the need of the hour. At the present moment over emphasis is paid on the development of cricket. Even in this game it lacks proper organisation and training. It is therefore imperative that games and tournaments for the student community should be well-organised. Demarcation of season for each game is urgently called for. So that they may attend to each game in their proper season. I am aware that the University authorities are now taking greater interest in the development of sport among their students. The Government is also wide-awake to their responsibilities in this direction. It is admitted on all hands that games must be taken up early to reach perfection in proper time. Unless there is an organised movement in that respect stray efforts cannot succeed very much. The B. P. H. A. may well take the initiative in this matter.

VALUABLE SERVICES BY BEHRAM DOCTOR

Hockey lovers in Bombay owe a deep debt of gratitude to Behram Doctor, the energetic and hard-working Secretary of the B. P. H. A. for his labours of love. Doctor has nourished and fostered the Association from its very birth. And it is due to his single-minded devotion that the B. P. H. A. has prospered so well. The time has however come—with the growth of the Association—when there should be more devolution of power and responsibilities. I have heard of complaints about too much of concentration of work in Behram's hands. With the best of his intentions the work suffers sometimes and the clubs grouse. Why not give him an assistant to help him? 'En passant', I may also refer to some of the sleeping members of the Committee who rarely find time to attend a meeting or do some work. They may sportingly leave the field to those who are more willing to serve.

GOOD BEGINNING IN UMPIRING

Before I close, I must refer to the splendid work done by the Umpires Board under the enthusiastic Secretaryship of John Pinto. Although there were such a heap of matches to supervise at different places in the city, there were few absentees unlike previous years. It is due to the fact that younger people have now come forward to render whatever assistance they can. It is true that their supervision is not up to the mark yet and they will take some time before they can fill up adequately the places left vacant by such notable Umpires as Naval Nagporewalla Cyriaco De Souza, F. E. James, C. E. Rodrigues and others. None the less the promise for the future is good.

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Your liver should pour out two pints of liquid bile into your bowels daily. If this bile is not flowing freely, your food doesn't digest. It just decays in the bowels. Gas bloats up your stomach. You get constipated. Your whole system is poisoned and you feel sour, sunk and the world looks punk.

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REFEREEING IN HOCKEY

Talyarkhan On Need Of Enforcing Advantage Rule

The following are excerpts from a talk broadcast by Mr. A. F. S. Talyarkhan:

The Bombay Presidency Hockey Association Championship matches have been drawing very good sized crowds to the Association's ground and before I start to tell you about the actual play in some of the outstanding games of the last week, let me say something about this much discussed question of Refereeing.

We all know, of course, that the referee is always wrong—that is an old and favourite story! But I am very glad to note that people are now more and more inclined to discuss what does and does not constitute good refereeing. To my way of thinking there is much, too much, leniency shown by Bombay referees towards what I call dangerous play. I am willing to mkke every allowance for over-keeness and for excitement but having said this I feel that many of our "whistling authorities" are too weak in pulling up players whose deliberately rough and dangerous tactics spoil the whole game apart from doing actual damage.

ADVANTAGE RULE

There is one ruling that I most earnestly commend to our undoubtedly hard-working officials and that is the Advantage Rule.

The Advantage Rule—if properly enforced on our maidens will immediately tone up the standard of play, to say nothing of the true sporting spirit of the game.

There is also a lot of weight being used these days and this, too, should receive serious warning. But above all, there must be complete mastery by officials of the Advantage Rule. Take it from me that this ruling has more to do with the fortunes of the game than all the others put together.

CONSULT INDIA

Now there is a lot of discussion in ohckey circles about new rules that have come into force elsewhere but have not as yet been accepted by the Indian Hockey Federation. Without wishing to appear in the least bit racial or petty-minded, let me say that India should be consulted whenever there is any contemplated change in the rules of Hockey. We are so far ahead in this particular sport that it is almost an insult to know that rules are being framed and accepted by other countries who have yet to learn a great deal from us about it. Why should not England consult India about Hockey matters? Would we not—do we not readily submit to ruling regarding other games in which countries are supreme?

I have been talking to some of the most famous players of the past on this subject and they are emphatic that my view point is right. I hope the Press will take up the matters and not let things just slide.

TWO INSTANCES

Coming to the actual play in the tournament I have been talking about, I was extremely disappointed in the match between Brijraj and Kirkee Ordinance. It was very scrappy affair and ended in a draw, although the Kirkee Ordinance had more than one cast-iron chance of scoring and winning the match. The Brijraj side played ten men almost throughout—owing to an injury to one of their players early in the game—but on the run of play they did not deserve to draw.

I watched a glorious match between "The Times of India" and Kirkee United in the semi-finals. In the second minute of the game, F. E. DeSouza scored a beautiful goal for the Pressmen and after that the game become more even with the "Times" defenders getting all the honours.

A great victory for Kirkee and certainly no discredit to the "Times". They were game to the last and considering that Kirkee has two great internationals like Nirmal and Phillips, the local boys did marvellously well indeed. There was another case of the Advantage Rule not being correctly interpreted in the first half and this certainly look like being a possible goal for Kirkee.

Volleyball And Basketball Association

A meeting was held on Sunday, 12th March at Robert Money High School of all the Volleyball and Basketball Clubs in Bombay. More than 25 Clubs and Institutions were represented, including the various clubs, schools, colleges, playgrounds, social and welfare organisations, and mills Mr. V. V. Sanzgiri of the Swastik League presided, and Mr. P. M. Joseph, Principal of the Training Institute of Physical Education presented the report of the constitution Sub-committee. After few amendments, the report was adopted by the General Body.

The following were elected office-bearers of the Managing Council:—President: Mr. P. M. Joseph, Vice-Presidents: Mr. J. Callan and Mr. M. V. Jayakar, Joint Hon. Secretaries: O Mohanasundram and S. S. Dave, Hon. Treasurer: M. I Baig, Members of the Committee: Rev. Gadre, Mr. Thirumalai, Mr S. V Ghurye, Mr R. Samual, Mr. Sangziri. All the clubs that are conducting or propose to conduct these small area major games are requested to get in touch with the Playground Director Gilder Tank Playground Lamington Road (near Grant Road), Bombay.

DRAW FOR THE AGA KHAN HOCKEY TOURNAMENT

Preliminary Rounds

The draw for this years Aga Khan Hockey Tournament was made last evening at the Bombay Gymkhana. Two of the twenty-seven local sides, have been seeded into the Tournament proper viz., the Customs and Lusitanians. Three other teams, the "Times of India", St. Xavier's College "A" and the Bombay City Police Athletic Club have been seeded in the Preliminary rounds. Contrary to the practice in the past this year, three up-country sides have been included in the Preliminary Tournament.

THE DRAW

FIRST QUARTER
- Times of India" S. C. Bye.
- B. E. S. T.
- Y. M. C. A. Bombay.
- Cathedral High School.
- Poona United.

SECOND QUARTER.
- Bombay Gymkhana "A".
- Chowdyes S. C.
- Parel Sporting Club.
- Christ Church and Barnes Ex-Students.
- Khatau Sports Club.
- Bhimraj Sports Club.
- Manchester Mills.
- Bombay Gymkhana "B".

THIRD QUARTER.
- St. Xavier's College "A" Bye.
- Young Sports.
- Cathedral Old Boys.
- St. Xavier's College "B".
- Lusitanian B.
- Deccan Sports Club.
- St. Mary's Old Boys.

FOURTH QUARTER
- Parsi Cyclists.
- Telephone Co., S. C.
- Bombay Port Trust.
- Ammunition Factory S. C. (Kirkee).
- Bombay City Police A. C. Bye.

The Draw for the Tournament proper will be held sometime later.

Byrd Prepares For Another Antarctic Trip

MIAMIS, March 14.

Admiral Byrd states in a copyright interview with the New York Daily News that he is preparing another Antarctic Trip soon He expects to claim one million square miles for the United States. Admiral Byrd adds "I know that there are mountains there with coal supply sufficient to take care of the needs of the world for sometime".—Reuter.

ALL-BOMBAY TEACHERS' DAY CELEBRATION

Large Gathering At Sports And Dinner

The Bombay Secondary Teachers' Association celebrated the Teachers' Day, on Saturday, March 11, as under:

In the morning the Film "Girls' School" was exhibited at the Eros Theatre, to the teachers who presented their special invitation card at the door of the Theatre. The Film was received with great enthusiasm by the teachers, especially in the concluding part when the rich man's and the poor man's daughtrs, after exchanging blows and hot words, discover their mistakes and become best friends.

Sports

In the afternoon the teachers gathered at the Empress Stone High School, Dhobi Talao, either to participate or to witness the sports, presided by Mr. H. V Hampton

In the evening a vegetarian dinner was held on the playground of the Robert Money School, Girgaum, attended by large number of Bombay's men and women teachers. Mr. Justice B. J. Wadia was the chief guest.

The function was wound up after Mrs. Hampton presented prizes to the successful competitors in the sports.

The band of the St. Mary's High School supplied the music.

WRESTLING MATCHES IN NAGPUR

(From Our Correspondent.)

NAGPUR.

In the professional wrestling arranged by Rai Saheb Lala Jainarayan at the Mohan Park Bakshi Singh, defeated George Constantine, Champion of Southern Europe in the third round.

The wrestling was conducted in all-in-style.

Bakshi Singh, although slender yet well built, had George in considerable difficulties many a time and incapaciated him in such a way in the third round that George, after his defeat, had to be carried away by Sardar Meher Singh, who acted as referee.

Zybisco Wins

Zybisco Milanowich scored an easy victory over Gulam Mohomed within three seconds of the start. Gulam Mohomed, although well built, appeared older and did not seem adept in all-in-style wrestling

Zybisco used his patent trick of twisting the hand of his opponent at the back and incapaciating him. Zybisco Milanowich was declared the winner.

At the request of Mr. G. D. Karkare, Secretary of the Mohan Park, Zybisco Milanowich showed his muscle control feats which were much appreciated by the audience

KAPADIA BEATEN IN TABLE TENNIS

CAIRO, March 11.

In world table tennis championships in men's singles second round. V. Barna ex-world champion beat Kapadia (India) 21|10, 21|9, 21|14.—Reuter.

Von Cramm For U. S. And Australia

CAIRO, March 13.

Von Cramm, who is here for the International Championships said he intended taking part in the United States and Australian championships if those countries accorded him Visas.—Reuter.

(Continued from Col. 7.)

Sufi Ghulam Mustafa Tabassum. 8 Ali Bakhsh Zahoor. 8-20 Tamancha Jan. 8-40 Ratan Prabha. 9 Ali Bakhsh Zahoor. 9-45 Interludes. 9-50 Fisheries, by A. M. David. 10-5 Tamancha Jan. 10-25 AIR VOICE Orchestra. 10-35 Bhajans and Pahari Geets. 10-50 Dil-ki-Bat.

Lucknow—Programme

293.5 metres (1,022 kc|s)

5-30 p.m. Master Jog. 5-40 Maharashtra Samaj Bhajan Mandali. 6 Shameem Bano of Lucknow. 6-20 Jameelabai of Cawnpur. 6-30 For Children. 7 Mahesh Narayan Saksena. 7-25 Lucknow Radio Orchestra. 7-35 Jameelabai of Cawnpur. 8 Master Jog. 8-10 Shameem Bano of Lucknow. 8-30 Zinda Lash (Hindustani). 8-55 Ismail Khan. 9 Maharashtra Samaj Bhajan Mandali. 9-50 Shameem Bano of Lucknow. 10-10 Master Jog. 10-20 Mahesh Narayan Saksena. 10-35 Jameelabai of Cawnpur.

B. B. C. Programme

7-30 p.m. Records. 8 Who Wants Gold? 8-30 B B C Empire Orchestra. 9 30 News. 9-50 Variety. 10-10 World Affairs, by H. Wickham Steed.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

Bombay—I Programme

244 metres (1,231 kc|s)

6 a. m. Records.

12-30 p.m. Rafique Ghaznavi. 1 Market rates. 1-10 Radio Program. 1-20 Flute Solo. 1-30 Music. 3-30 Vocal duets. 3-45 Maratni skits. 4 For Highbrows. 5 Krishnabai Hukkeri. 6-20 Three duets. 6-30 For Bhumijan. 7-20 Commercial news. 7-45 P. Taranath. 8 Examinations (Gujarati). 8-15 Shivkumar Shukla. 8-30 Municipalitina Member (Marathi). 8-45 Krishnabai Hukkeri. 9 News in Hindustani. 9-15 Shivkumar Shukla. 9-30 News in English. 9-50 G.C. Dorsett. 10-5 Records. 10-10 World Affairs, by H. Wickham Steed (relay from BBC). 10-25 George Lester. Violoncello. 10-35 Mario Pagliarin: Pianoforte. 10-45 George Lester: Violoncello. 10-50 Mario Pagliarin: Pianoforte. 11 Epilogue.

Bombay—II Programme

31.4 metres (9,550 kc|s)

8 to 9 a.m. and 12 noon to 2-30 p.m. As in Bombay 1.

31.4 metres (9,550 kc|s) 3-30 to 4-30 As in Bombay 1.

61.48 metres (4,880 kc|s)

6 p.m. to 6-30 As in Bombay 1. 6-30 Children's Hour (English). 7-30 to 9-50 As in Bombay 1. 9-50 Rafique Ghaznavi. 10-20 Violin recital by P. Taranath. 10-30 Krishnabai Hukkeri. 11 Epilogue.

Delhi—I, II & III

338.6 metres (886 kc|s); 31.3 metres (9,590 kc|s); 19.8 metres (15,150 kc|s).

8 a.m. to 12 noon to 2 p.m. As in Bombay 1. 338.6 metres (886 kc|c), 60.48 metres (4,960 kc|s), 31.3 metres (9,590 kc|s). 6-10 Woman's World. 7 As in Bombay 2. 9-50 As in Bombay 2.

Calcutta—I Programme

(Add 24 minutes to all timings for Calcutta time).

370.4 metres (810 kc|s)

12-30 p.m. Paul Robeson: Bass-Baritone. 12-50 Music. 1-16 Music. 1-30 Biology. 1-45 Broadcasting, by Nirmal Sen Gupta. 1-55 Music. 2-5 Beautiful India. 2-20 Variety 2-36 Leather Industry. 5 For Countryside. 6 Biman Ghose. 6-15 Gocul Nag. 6-35 Railways. 7-20 Jnanendra Prasad Goswami. 8-5 Scientist at Work, by Dr. Panchanon Niyogi. 9-10 Round the shows. 9-30 Mystery in Hong Kong. 10-1 Marek Weber and his Orchestra

Calcutta—II Programme

31.48 metres (9,530 kc|s)

12-30 p.m. to 3-15 As in Calcutta 1.

61.98 metres (4,840 kc|s)

5 p.m. to 10-30 As in Calcutta 1.

Peshawar Programme

200 metres (1,500 kc|s)

7 p.m. With villagers. 8 to 1. As in Delhi 1.

Madras—I Programme

211 metres (1,420 kc|s)

2 p.m. It Might Interest You. 2-5 Srimadha, by G.S.N. Achari. 2-20 Music. 4 Things of Interest (Tamil) by 'Radio Mama'. 4-5 Tales of Travel (Tamil) by V. K. Sowrirajan. 4-20 Music. 5 K. Srinivasaragavan: Vocalist. 5-45 Carnatic Orchestra: Todi. 6-30 Shrimati R. Janaki: Vocalist. 7 These Human Derelicts (Tamil) by S. Kunchitapadam 'Miked.' 7-15 Radio-Listener's Neighbour (Tamil), by G. Vridhachalam. 7-30 Shrimatis Brinda and Muktha: Vocal duets. 9-20 Let's Relax, by 'Entertainer.' 9-35 A I R Artist: Gottuvadyam Kuntalavarali. 9-45 T. S. Srinivasa Pillai: Flute.

Madras—II Programme

25.28 metres (11,870 kc|s)

2 to 2-30 p.m. As in Madras 1.

60.98 metres (4,920 kc|s)

5 to 6 p.m. As in Madras 1. 6 Chorus. 6-10 Village Libraries (Telugu) by Paturi. 6-20 Light Tunes. 6-30 to 9-35 As in Madras 1. 9-35 Symphony Concert by Governor's Orchestra. 10-20 Records.

Lahore—Programme

276 metres (1,086 kc|s)

6-5 p.m. Ali Bakhsh Zahoor. 6-15 Tamancha Jan. 6-30 For Countryside. 7-15 Ali Bakhsh Zahoor. 7-30 Nautch Gat. 7-35 Sajani. 7-45 Moghul Prince' Contribution to Literature (Hindustani) by

(Continued in col. 5)

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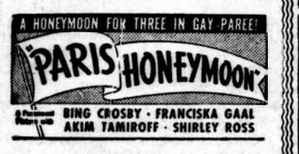
BOMBAY AND MADRAS

Friday Next at EROS

Eros Daily: 3-30, 6-30 & 10 p.m. 'Ph. 22519.
LAST TWO DAYS!



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SPECIAL EXTRA ATTRACTION on STAGE at 6-30 P.M. SHOW ONLY!
RITZ SISTERS & BILLY HEATON in an ENTIRELY NEW CHANGE of PROGRAMME also in OUR BALL ROOM from 7-45 P.M.
You Must See Them!

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HOUSE for the CINE-ELITE!
DAILY: 4-30, 7-15 & 10 P.M.
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'ROYAL' JEWEL NO. 8.
MOTHER INDIA
INDIA CINE-PICTURES' MAIDEN RELEASE in NATURAL COLOURS
IN HOUSE FULL 8TH WEEK
You Owe it to Yourself to see this picture along with Friends and Families

TO-DAY at 1 P. M.
Special 'ZENANA' SHOW

THE LAUGH-LORD of 1938-39
'BRAMHACHARI'
(THE 'BACHELOR')
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Now in HINDI
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MAJESTIC
CINEMA: ..... GIRGAON

REGAL AT 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.
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City & Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Fagan Vad 10, 1995.
Muslim: Mohurrum 23, 1358.
Parsi: Meher 11, 1908
Hightide: 7-27; 21-33.
Lowtide: 9-24; 13-49.
Sunrise: 6h. 48m.
Sunset: 6h. 49m.

Textile Labour Inquiry Committee, at 11 a.m. at Town Hall.
Bombay Legislative Assembly at 11-30 a.m.
Bombay Chamber of Commerce: Annual general meeting, H. E. the Governor attending, 11-30 a.m.
Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m.
Municipal Schools Committee, 4-40 p.m.

Thursday, March 16.

Textile Labour Inquiry Committee, 2 p.m.
Legislative Council 12-30 p.m.
Municipal Corporation 3-40 p.m.

Friday, March 17.

Textile Labour Inquiry Committee, 11-30 a.m.

Saturday, March 18.

S. S. "Strathmore" with homeward mails sails at 1 p.m.

GOVERNOR TO VISIT MAHARASHTRA HIGH SCHOOL

His Excellency the Governor will visit the Maharashtra High School today at 4-10 p.m.

JUNIOR HOCKEY TOURNAMENT FINALS

"The Finals of the Junior Aga Khan Hockey Tournament run by the Bombay High Schools Athletic Association will be played on the Cooperage (today) at 5-30 p.m."

PRARTHANA SAMAJ

In connection with the 72nd anniversary of the Bombay Prarthana Samaj, Mr. Y. V. Bhandarkar will deliver an address on "Prarthana Samaj and Lokpriti" to-day at 6-30 p.m. all are cordially invited to attend.

KATHIAWAR PRAJA MANDAL

A general meeting of the members of the Kathiawar Praja Mandal will be held on Wednesday (to-day at 5 p.m. (S. T.) at the Mandal's office when the constitution of the Mandal will be passed and the office-bearers and the members of the managing committee will be elected.

INDIAN MERCHANTS' CHAMBER

Mr. A. D. Shroff and Mr. M. C. Ghia, M.L.A., accompanied by Mr. J. K. Mehta, Secretary, will be orally examined by the Textile Labour Enquiry Committee as representatives of the Indian Merchants' Chamber to-day Wednesday, at 2-0 p.m.

RAMWADI EYE HOSPITAL

The following is a statement of the attendance of the Ramwadi Free Eye Hospital, for the month of February 1939.

The total attendance was 5.794, out of which 2.983 were males, 1.988 were females and 823 were children. 125 operations were performed.

The daily average attendance was 252 during 23 working days of the month.

"EXPEDITE RENT RESTRICTION BILL"

In a recent meeting of the Managing Board of the Bombay Tenants' Association the following resolution was unanimously passed.

"In view of the fact that the proposed tax on properties by Government is likely to affect the interests of the tenants in absence of any legal restrictions as the said burden is likely to be shifted on them, the Association requests the Government to expedite the Rent Restrictions Bill".

DNYAN-PRASARAK MANDALI

A public lecture in Gujarati will be delivered under the auspices of the above Society (to-day,) Wednesday at 6-15 p.m. (S. T.) at "Sir Jivanji Mody Memorial Hall", "K. R. Cama Oriental Institute," Apollo Street, Fort, by Dr Y. G. Naik, Lecturer, Royal Institute of Science, on "Invisible Rays, their origin and uses". The lecture will be illustrated by the lantern. All are cordially invited.

Prof. D. B. Naik of Wilson College will preside.

NATIONAL SEAMEN'S UNION OF INDIA

The annual general meeting of the National Seamen's Union of India, Bombay, will be held on Wednesday, 29th March 1939 at 9 a.m. at Akber Press Building, Carnac Bridge, Bombay to transact the following business.

All members including Deck, Engine and Saloon Departments are requested to attend.

(1) To adopt the statement of accounts for the year ending 31st March 1939.

(2) To elect the office-bearers for the ensuing year.

(3) To consider the amendments to constitution and rules of the Union.

(4) Any other business with the permission of the Chair.

CAPITOL
DAILY AT 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.
LILIAN HARVEY
(of "Congress Dances" fame)
in U-F-A's Dance Festival—
"DUKE & THE DANCER"
(with GERMAN dialogue and ENGLISH Titles).

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

CAPITOL—"The Duke and the Dancer." Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CENTRAL—"It's True". Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
EROS—"Paris Honeymoon" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"The Dawn Patrol". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EDWARD—"Payam-e-Haq". Daily at 4-45, 7-30 and 10 p.m.
GLOBE—"The Secret Five". Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Dushman". Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
LAMINGTON—"Payam-e-Haq". Daily at 4-45, 7-30 and 10 p.m.
METRO—"Stand Up and Fight". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Bramhachari". Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
NEW EMPIRE—"The Duke of West Point". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
OPERA HOUSE—"Mother India". Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
PATHE—"Ladies Only" Daily at 4-15, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
PLAZA—"Service Ltd." Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
REGAL—"Suez". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Bhabi". Daily at usual time
WEST END—"Devata". Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS

A question and answer meeting will be held to-day) Wednesday at 6-15 p.m. at Jehangir Wadia Building, opposite Flora Fountain. All questions are welcome and all are cordially invited.

POSTAL NOTICE

As the Fast Gulf Mail Steamer S. S. "Varsova" is now due to sail on 16-3-39 after the arrival of English Mail Steamer S. S. "Strathmore" which is expected to arrive in Bombay on 16-3-39 at 12 noon the following will be the latest hour of posting of correspondence and parcels at the Bombay G.P.O. for the offices in Iraq, Iran and Persian Gulf.

Unregistered correspondence upto 12 noon on 16-3-39.

Registered correspondence upto 11-30 a.m. on 16-3-39.

Parcels correspondence upto 9 a.m. on 16-3-39.

The latest hour of posting in the Town Sub Offices will be notified by those offices, and it will be so regulated as to ensure the receipt of the postings in the Bombay G.P.O. in time to be included in the last despatch from that office.

Benares University Deputation In Bombay

A deputation of Benares Hindu University with Raja Jwala Prasad Pro-vice-Chancellor, Mr. V. A. Sundram, Secretary, and Dr. Daya Saroop has arrived in Bombay to-day to interview His Excellency the Governor of Bombay who is ex-officio Patron of Benares University.

The deputation will wait on the Premier and members of the Cabinet and interview leading merchants of Bombay.—A. P.

Dr. Alban Goodier, S. J. Dead

News has been received in Bombay of the death in England of Dr. Alban Goodier, S. J., ex-Archbishop of Bombay (from 1919 to 1926).

MR. ABDUL WAHID

Prominent Nairobi Citizen Sails To-day

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

Mr. Abdul Wahid, O.B.E., who was on a short visit to this country is sailing back to Nairobi on Wednesday.

Mr. Wahid has a long and meritorious record of service to his credit; he is a former member of the Executive Council of Kenya and was a member of the Kenya Legislative Council from 1931-34.

He represented the Indian cause in 1932, when he interviewed His Excellency the Viceroy at Simla. A Deputy President of the East African Indian Congress in 1931 and 1932, Mr. Wahid brought about closer relations between Indians and Europeans in Kenya.

INDO-EGYPTIAN FRIENDSHIP

Exchange Of Messages Between Nahas Pasha And Mr. Munshi

BOMBAY, March 14

Mustafa Nahas Pasha, President of the Wafd Party has sent the following cable to Mr. K. M. Munshi, Home Minister, Bombay Government, who received the Egyptian Delegation on behalf of Mahatma Gandhi and the Government of Bombay.

"Please accept for Mrs Munshi and yourself my heartfelt thanks for the kind reception accorded to the Egyptian Delegation. Wafdists and Egyptians are grateful for the cordial manifestation of sympathy by the Bombay Government and Representatives of the Indian National Congress and Muslim League and Associations denoting solidarity and brotherhood between our two peoples."

Mr. K. M Munshi has sent the following to Mustafa Nahas Pasha:—

"Thanks for cable. Hope visit of your delegation will lay foundation for friendship between Egypt and India."—A. P.

Kalakamblivala In Bombay

(From A Correspondent.)

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

Mahatma Baba Sumersingji, better known as "Kalakamb liwala" has arrived in Bombay today on his way to Hyderabad. He is the founder of Baralasi Gurukul.

Governor To Visit Maharashtra High School

The Governor of Bombay will pay a visit to the Maharashtra High School (to-day) Wednesday at 4-10 p.m.

Performance At Matunga

The last weekly Bhajana of the Bombay Kanada Sangha, Matunga, held on Saturday must be singled out for distinction because of the splendid music to which those present at the function were treated. It was provided by Sangitha Bhusana Vidwan Sri Viswanatha Sastri of Annamalai University, accompanied by Mr. Parmeswada Iyer on the Mridangam.

Mr. Viswanatha Sastri is staying in Bombay for some more days, and, it is believed, will give a few more performances.

TALK OF THE SUBURBS

(BY A SUBURBAN MAN)

The finals of the Bombay East Indian Associations open Bombay Suburban Catholic Cricket Tournament run under the auspices of the Young Men's Parish Association Sahar came to a successful close on Sunday when the Malla-Rajan XI of Bandra beat the Kallina Athletic Club of Santacruz by a big margin of 198 runs.

The Bandra team batting first scored 148, P. N. Pereira, Thomas Pereira and Polly Pereira contributed 55, 36 and 28 runs respectively. The Santa Cruz side replied with a meagre total of 64 runs, Joseph Abreo being the highest scorer by 30. Rio Gonsalves captured 7 wickets for 30 runs.

In their second venture the Bandra team put up a big score of 241, Pio Gonsalves played a faultless inning carrying his bat for 81 runs, staying at the wickets from first to last. With 325 runs to score the Santa Cruz side faced early disaster losing half their team for just 27 runs, but their sixth wicket added 80, which made their position look better, but the remaining batsmen again failed and the whole side was out for 127 runs.

PRESENTATION OF TROPHIES

At the conclusion of the game Mr. J. F. Gonsalves, Tournament Secretary, reviving the progress of the Tournament said that the Tournament has now completed 10 years of its existence and the Committee feels proud of its achievement and has expressed the hope that the Tournament would continue to flourish and help the cricketers of the suburbs in developing their talent at a game that has been called the "King Of Sports".

Mr. K. K. Seerval, in presenting the trophies congratulated the winners and complemented the runners-up. He paid glowing tributes to the services of Mr. Gonsalves, who is now the Secretary of this Tournament for a number of years. Mr. Jos. Alex Dias, J. P., proposed a vote of thanks to the President.

BLIND CORNERS

Ever heard of blind corners? The motorist knows them and abhors them and dreads them. There are many in Bombay. All of them are death-traps for the motorist as well as the pedestrian and our growing sense of road safety grows more conscious of them.

In our city the W.I.A.A. and the Safety First Association have spotted many blind corners and have rounded them off into safer proportion, while in the suburbs many of the blind corners are left without any special warning with the result that they have been the scene of many disastrous accidents.

The suburban authorities must for the safety of both pedestrians and motorists make a study of blind corners and some sort of warning must be put up in front of such death traps.

KASHMIR REFORMS INADEQUATE

Deputation Explains Conditions Of State's People

"Our chief object is to impress on the people in British India to cease thinking in terms of a Hindu Ruler or a Muslim Ruler. The religion of the Ruler does not matter at all. In fact the struggle in the States is not directed against the Rulers as such; but the struggle is intended to win civil liberties and to establish our claim for Responsible Government."

This was the remark made by Sheik Mohamed Abdulla, President of the Kashmir branch of the Indian State People's Conference and a member of the Standing Committee of the All-India State People's Conference in the course of an interview with a representative of the "Bombay Chronicle."

ALL-INDIA TOUR PLANNED

Sheikh Mohamed Abdulla accompanied by Pandit Kashyap Bandhu, Mr. G. M. Bakshi and Pandit P. N. Bajaj have come down from the Himalayan snows of Kashmir to the plains of India to clear the misunderstandings arising out of the great campaign of misrepresentation that had been carried on against the movement in the State. They went to Tripuri and met all the National leaders. From Bombay they will go to Calcutta and Allahabad and other prominent places in the country to explain their view point.

In the course of their interview with a representative of this paper they drew a vivid picture of the political and economic conditions of the people of Kashmir and explained the genesis and objects of the National movement in the State.

PURE PERSONAL RULE

They pointed out that the administration was purely a form of personal rule. The Executive Council was responsible only to the Maharaja and ruled by the authority of his commands. There was, of course, a Legislative Assembly. It consisted of 33 elected members and 42 official and nominated members. The people's representatives could never get any majority and even if they did pass any resolution by a majority it was not binding on the Government. Barring the powers of discussion the Assembly had no other power.

The economic condition of the people was utterly miserable. The State had an annual revenue of Rs. 2,47,00,000. Out of this amount 82 lakhs were derived from customs, 62 lakhs from land revenue and 42 lakhs from the forests. The customs revenue was ultimately borne by the consumer. The land revenue rate was double that prevalent in Punjab. The incidence of taxation fell heavily on the poorest classes of people.

Of the 36 lakhs of people in Kashmir 95 per cent. were agriculturists. The per capita income of the agriculturists has been calculated at less than one rupee per month. The "Land of Paradise" was inhabited by some of the poorest people in the world.

22 PER CENT FOR RULER.

Of the total income of the State nearly 22 per cent. was taken by the ruler in one form or another; whereas hardly ten per cent. was spent on education. 19 per cent of the revenue was spent on the State forces whereas only 3.5 per cent was spent on medical help. The literacy figures were miserably poor being 7 per cent. for the males and 6 per cent. for females. There were only 75 dispensaries in the whole of Kashmir and Jammu.

As for civil liberties, they pointed out the obnoxious "Notification 19-L" under which the police could arrest and imprison anybody without any trial whatsoever. No newspaper could dare criticise the Government and live. There were just one Urdu daily and half a dozen weeklies, including one in English but they had a very small circulation and were merely Government organs. Recently the Government had suppressed "the Hamdard" and "the Kesari", two nationalist weeklies and thrown everybody connected with the papers from the Editors to the hawkers in prison.

PEOPLES' ASSEMBLY.

There was a Muslim Conference in the State which was functioning for the last eight years. It had recently been nationalised. The Working Committee had already resolved to throw open the membership to all castes and creeds.

Affected by the time spirit and the progress of British Indian Provinces, the leaders of the State formulated a national demand and wanted to start an organisation on the basis of these demands. The national demand asked for the establishment of a system of administration responsible to a legislature elected on the basis of joint-electorates with reservation of seats to the minorities. It also asked for the safeguarding of the fundamental civil rights of the people.

As soon as this National demand had been formulated and published all the signatories to the Demand were imprisoned under Notification 19-L. That was on October, 29 1938. That was the signal for starting a general civil disobedience movement which resulted in the arrest of 1,000 persons in one month before the movement was suspended in the first week of November on the advice of Mahatma Gandhi and other British Indian leaders. If the list of persons who went to prison were scanned it would be seen that all communities had made their contribution.

INADEQUATE REFORMS

They referred to the announcement made recently by His Highness the Maharaja inaugurating certain reforms in the State. These new reforms were utterly inadequate. All that it did was to throw open seven more of the nominated seats for election. But even these were to be elected by jagirdars, pensioners and other vested interests.

The States' Peoples' Conference at Ludhiana passed a resolution condemning the reforms as unsatisfactory.

The immediate programme of work that the States' Peoples' Conference has set before itself is to organise and strengthen the Conference and also to carry on the work of rehabilitating village industries. They propose to await developments and act on the advice of Mahatma Gandhi and other leaders.

Kashmir Leaders In Bombay

A delegation from Kashmir headed by their esteemed leader Sheikh Mahomed Abdullah Saheb has arrived in Bombay this morning. The other members of the party are:—Sjt. Premnath Bajaj, P. Kashyap Bandhu, Mr G. M. Bakshi. Except the last named all of them have recently been released from Jail.

The delegation had been to Tripuri where the members met the Congress leaders and acquainted them with the political situation in Kashmir. They are visiting this city also on the same mission. A public meeting will be held in Bombay where they will put up their case before the public. Sheikh Abdullah Saheb is the soul of the movement for Responsible Government in Kashmir and wields considerable influence with the masses. The delegation has planned out an extensive tour throughout India and are visiting Calcutta, Allahabad Benares, Lucknow, Delhi and other big cities.

ARE YOU KIND TO YOUR
CHILDREN?

Often when a child is bad-tempered and troublesome, parents will speak roughly, without realising that there is usually a natural reason for the child's behaviour. Is his tongue coated? Does he complain of aches and pains? Is he feeling listless?

The probability is that the child is constipated—his system needs a thorough cleansing out before he can be happy and playful again.

For years doctors and nurses have recommended California Syrup of Figs as the ideal laxative for children. They will tell you to avoid strong medicines as likely to be injurious to the delicate system of growing boys and girls.

California Syrup of Figs is safe for children. Its pure fruit content causes a gentle, smooth and natural action of the bowels. Being a liquid preparation, each dose can easily be measured to suit your child's age and condition. Children enjoy its pleasant taste.

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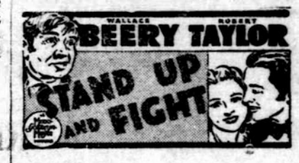

TO-MORROW!

Jeanette MacDONALD Nelson EDDY
Romance! Spectacle! Comedy! VICTOR HERBERT LOVE SONGS!
Your heart will pound with excitement at the wonders of this great Show of Shows!
VICTOR HERBERT'S
SWEETHEARTS
in TECHNICOLOR

STAR FLASHES

by CHARLES BRUNO

AVAST THERE, YE SWABS!
DIRECTOR LEW LANDERS BELIEVES IN VISIBLE SIGNS OF AUTHORITY.... WHILE FILMING "PACIFIC LINER" HE WORE A SEA CAPTAINS UNIFORM!
BUCK JONES HAS PUT AWAY HIS BOOTS AND SADDLES TO PLAY STRAIGHT DRAMATIC ROLES... BUT HE STILL WILL GET ROYALTIES FOR THE NEXT FIVE YEARS FROM WESTERNS HE HAS MADE.
PROFESSIONAL HOCKEY PLAYERS HIRED FOR "DUKE OF WEST POINT" WERE NOT MEMBERS OF THE ACTORS' GUILD SO A SIMILAR NUMBER OF UNION PLAYERS HAD TO BE HIRED JUST TO STAND AROUND.

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The Bombay Chronicle

Bombay: Wednesday, March 15, 1939

HISTORIC TALKS

The Gandhi-Linlithgow talks which are to take place to-day are doubtless historic but whether or not they will lead to far-reaching results will obviously depend less upon the Viceroy's response to them than on the way they are followed up by the people. The formal part of the talks, arising out of the agreement between the two, will be very limited in its scope. It will refer only to Rajkot and only to topics other than those to be referred to the Chief Justice of India. The Viceroy's invitation to Gandhiji for a personal interview does not by itself lay down narrow limits. He says therein. "I shall be very glad to see you here and discuss matters with you so that any misapprehensions may be removed." But the context of the agreement confines the formal talks to Rajkot. They will refer principally to the procedure to be followed in referring any points to the Federal Chief Justice and inquiry into allegations of maltreatment of prisoners in Rajkot and of general maladministration in the State. Informally however, the entire situation in India will be reviewed, particularly in connection with reforms in the States. A long interview with Gandhiji is a rare privilege and the Viceroy will not fail to make the fullest use of it, particularly in view of the country's formally reiterating its confidence in his leadership.

Rajkot Committee

The talks by themselves will not bring about any radical change immediately even in Rajkot. The investigation into allegations of malpractices may affect certain present officers and these or new ones will be more careful hereafter in dealing with Satyagrahis. But beyond that it will have little influence in matters constitutional. As regards the Reforms Committee it may still present many difficulties. Its personnel will depend on the Chief Justice's interpretation of the Thakore Saheb's letter to Sardar Vallabhbhai. If the Chief Justice upholds the Thakore's interpretation that he is free to nominate or not to nominate the persons recommended by the Sardar, the resulting difficulties are obvious and they will lead to fresh ones. It may also be noted that Gandhiji himself, having accepted reference to the Chief Justice, will have to accept the decision and give a chance to the Committee of the Thakore's choice, though he is free to deal with the Committee's Report as he likes. Even if the Chief Justice decides in favour of the interpretation of Gandhiji and the Sardar and the public in general, that the Sardar's nominations must be accepted at least to the extent of ensuring a majority for the Praja Parishad, certain minority groups that have been incited to demand separate representation will not make matters smooth for the Committee. For, as the Viceroy says in his letter to Gandhiji, "should any difference arise between the members of the Committee as to the meaning of any part of the notification (the Thakore's) on which they were to make recommendations, this question would also be referred to the same high authority whose decision would be final." And in all such cases, too, Gandhiji will have to accept the decisions, if only for the time being. But if the Reforms Committee does not contain a majority of the Parishad, Gandhiji is under no obligation to accept as final the report of the Committee. And this point, we expect, will be made clear in the Delhi talks.

Treaties And Responsible Government

We have suggested only a few of the difficulties that still beset the Rajkot problem. If the Thakore is wise and removes them by minimising the references to arbitration and by arriving at a settlement with Gandhiji—that we believe, is not yet too late for him—it will help himself and all others concerned. However, in any case, the difficulties will be all got over. Only, that will depend, as we have said at the outset, less on the Viceroy's decisions in connection with his talks with Gandhiji than on the people of Rajkot. And what will be the repercussions of the solution of the Rajkot problem? Says Gandhiji: "Rajkot is the hub of Kathiawar, and if Rajkot is given a popular Government, other States in Kathiawar will of their own accord and without any further civil resistance fall in line." We are not quite so hopeful. We mean that the Kathiawar States will have to fall in line sure enough but will not do so quite so soon and voluntarily as Gandhiji expects. The Viceroy, in his address to the Chamber of Princes said little or nothing about responsible government but clearly pointed out that any reforms given by a Ruler must be "consistent with his treaty obligations" The Chancellor's reply also does not mention responsible government even as an ideal, and the Princes are said to have loudly applauded the Viceroy's insistence on treaty obligations. We shall have to say more on these obsolete treaties on another occasion. Meanwhile, Gandhiji will we trust, get a clear-cut unequivocal statement from the Viceroy as to whether treaty obligations preclude the grant of *complete* responsible government, as distinct from partial responsible government.

Drang Nach Osten

Mr. Chamberlain told the House of Commons on Monday that the situation in Bratislava, and therefore, in respect of the whole of Czecho-Slovakia "appeared to be outwardly calm". It is not even that now. Developments are rapidly taking place in and outside Czecho-Slovakia and they are all leading up to one thing: another and a major assault by Germany on what remains of the integrity of Czecho-Slovakia. The history of activities which culminated in the German annexation of Sudetenland is being repeated in every detail. Official Berlin has, so far, maintained a resolute silence, and an attitude of immobility but Herr Hitler seems to have deliberately arranged alarums and excursions of troops and politicians to impress upon all concerned that he may move and move decisively at any moment. The latest cables show that German troops are already marching into Slovakia.

The move, as we suggested yesterday, has two objectives and he is gradually making them both clear. The first is the separation of Slovakia from Bohemia in order to bring Slovakia and Carpatho-Ukraine directly under German influence through Herr Hitler's agent Dr. Tiso. The second is to break Bohemia thus and bring it too under complete German hegemony. The demands —self-determination for Slovakia and Nazi orientation in the Prague Government—which Herr Hitler is reported to have addressed to Prague in the background of significant troop movements render all this very obvious. And, indeed, it is also reported that, exactly, as in the case of Sudetenland, these demands have quite probably been given the form of a forty-eight hours' ultimatum. Slovakia has already declared its independence and so has Carpatho-Ukrain and the Czech Government has resigned. "The thrust of German influence Eastwards" is thus in full operation. But will it produce a major crisis or achieve for Germany, first complete mastery over what is now Czecho-Slovakia and, second, a position anxious for Poland and Hungary and positively grave for Rumania?

Yesterday we referred to the curious and instructive situation that Czecho-Slovakia, betrayed long ago by those who created the State, could look for her rescue only to the other axis Powers, for it was to their interests to save her. But evidently they dare not. Hungary has already given an ultimatum to Prague for the withdrawal of Czech troops from Ruthenia. But she does not count—nor do Poland and Roumania incidentally. There remains Italy. She is in a dilemma. She cannot give up the Rome-Berlin Axis. But while she is only bluffing and threatening France, the Junior Partner has struck, on her own, at Czecho-Slovakia as she did in the case of Austria. Herr Hitler has scored again over Signor Mussolini. But the Fuhrer's move, is unfortunately much more serious than an amusing irony. His unchecked drive Eastwards creates grave international possibilities. These possibilities are further aggravated by the likelihood of France and Britain encouraging Herr Hitler in his adventure only too cheerfully.

I Cover Another Town

Jubbulpore

By D. F. Karaka

As Tripuri ends and the great exodus of delegates follows, one has a chance of looking over Jubbulpore. It is Monday, but the quiet that prevails and the complete absence of any noise or bustle makes it more like a Sunday in our great metropolis. That is one of the beautiful things about Jubbulpore. Every day might just as easily be a Sunday, as Sunday itself.

* * *

One feels here a little more conscious of the English in India, for this is a little cantonment town where the army still indulge in their fads to the exclusion of all other forms of society. You see the old colonel or major stepping out of his little bungalow still believing that India belongs to him as it did soon after the days of the John Company. He lives in a little world of his own where Indian servants say "huzur" to him and where his presence is the cause of an exorbitant amount of heel-clicking and saluting.

* * * *

This world is so small and petty that snobs shoot up like mushrooms in fertile backgarden. There are more grades of society here than one can ever hope to find in a city like Bombay. Colloquialisms are also typical of the place. So a man is either "a damn good fellow" or he is "wet". As the army is the only so-called society to speak of there is that slight contempt which a fellow in the cavalry feels for a fellow officer in the Mule Corps. For all intents and purposes it resembles the distinction in the canine world where a thoroughbred English bull-dog sniffs at an emaciated pie.

* * * *

One cannot help noticing the paucity of women. The only women worth speaking of are a couple of wives of young officers and they are rather charming people, whom one hardly sees unless one knows them or goes to see them playing tennis at the club. Apart from them this is a real he-man spot. These army fellows go about as if to be tough is still one of the great acquisitions of man. They would like to say that Jubbulpore is a place where men are men and pansies are only the name of a flower.

* * * *

After men and before women come horses. That is the sort of order of importance one attaches to things. Men are classified according to those who "equitate" and those who don't, equitation being only a more involved word for riding. It is all part of this pseudo-toughness they try to create round them.

* * *

There is an almost incredible importance attached to the dress suit. One has to jump in an out of a dinner jacket on the slightest provocation. It's not done to dine in any other fashion. Even when attending the local cinemas where pictures almost a year old are to be seen for the first time, it is considered improper to be dressed otherwise than in a dinner jacket. A young army fellow would be ticked off for coming in grey flannels and a tweed coat. And when you come to think that these cinemas are the relics of the one-time ramshackled bioscopes that used to exist in India, one cannot help that gentle smirk on your "visitor's" face.

* * *

I think I am not exaggerating when I say that never before have I seen so many ill-fitting coats and trousers, that masquerade as dinner suits, all at once. However, that is the code of morality and etiquette to which one must of necessity conform, for this is one of the headquarters of the army in India and if you want to be civilly treated you have to abide by their laws.

* * * *

And yet there is something primitive about the place which adds to its charm. There are no hot and cold taps which you can turn on and off. No luxurious bath tubs in which you can lean back and whistle. There is something naive about everything, something that conduces to simplicity of living which is a healthy contrast to the excesses of a more cosmopolitan city. There is literally nothing to do for a casual visitor, not that I believe that those who live here do very much. Most of the day's work seems to be over by lunch time and one turns in about ten o'clock at night because there is nowhere else to go.

* * * *

It is a pleasant change from Bombay but only as a change thank God!

INDIAN CULTURE IN AMERICA

A Rare Exhibition Of Indian Art And Literature

(By Hari G. Govil)

The American Library of Congress situated in Washington, has sponsored an exhibition of original manuscripts and paintings of Greater India, under the auspices of its newly organized Department of Indic Studies headed by Dr. Horace L. Poleman, a distinguished scholar and authority.

The Carnegie Corporation of New York which has been responsible for the creation and support of a large number of American educational and cultural institutions, has financed the new Department of Indic Studies of the Library of Congress. The object of this new Section of the greatest American Library institution and also one of the leading libraries of the world is for the study and appreciation of India's art and culture, ancient as well as modern. The range of subjects covered are literature, language, history, philosophy, art, anthropology and economics. The collection of materials included in the exhibition is not only from India but from other adjoining countries which once formed part of Greater India, viz. Tibet, Burma, Ceylon, Siam, Indo-China, Java and Sumatra.

A Rare Collection

This collection is considered to be the most comprehensive ever assembled in the United States of America. Dr. Poleman, Director of the new Institute, says that this activity of the Library of Congress is intended to give fly the growing interest in the Middle East,—i.e. Greater India, and to increase that interest not only in academic circles but also among the general public.

The exhibition affords an almost complete picture of the materials, forms, languages, scripts and miniatures of manuscripts from the various countries of Middle Asia mentioned above. The Library of Congress has assembled this exhibition from various public and private collections besides its own.

Included in this collection is a rare manuscript of the complete text of the oldest Hindu religious work, the Rigveda, and examples from the various periods of Sanskrit literature, as well as several important items from the famous Indian epic, the Mahabharata.

Historic Exhibits

Among those who have co-operated in the collection, the Heeramaneck Galleries of New York and Bombay have lent several valuable paintings as well as a series of Prakrit manuscripts from the Kalpasutra, a famous sacred book of the Jain religion. These are beautifully illustrated with some of the finest examples of the mediaeval Western Indian School of Jain miniature painting. Scholars say that examples of this period and school are extremely rare and that only a few have been discovered so far.

Prof. William Norman Brown, Head of the Sanskrit Department, University of Pennsylvania, who visited and travelled extensively throughout India a few years ago collecting rare manuscripts and works of art, has loaned from his private collection a manuscript of the Kalakaccarya-katha to the exhibition. This is perhaps the finest illustrated manuscript of this period, written in gold letters. This manuscript has already been edited and translated by him for the Freer Gallery of Art, Washington, D. C., which is another national art institution of the United States.

Various languages and dialects of modern India are also represented. Particularly notable are an illustrated manuscripts on the life of St. Salibhadra in the Hindi language; the complete text of the Skandapurana, adapted from the old Sanskrit into Tamil verse; a portion of the Adigrantha, the holy scriptures of the Sikhs; two rare illustrated Buddhist manuscripts from Nepal and the complete works of the poet Sauda in Urdu. Various odd pieces from Java, Sumatra and the Malay Peninsula complete the exhibition.

A special catalogue of the collection has been prepared by Dr. Poleman which will greatly add to the value and significance of the exhibit.

Indian Art

It may be recalled here that the American Museum of Fine Arts, Boston, had organized just after the World War a special section for Indian art under the direction and curatorship of Dr. Ananda K. Coomaraswamy. The fine collection of the Museum which has been augmented from time to time has afforded facilities to the American students and lovers of art acquainted themselves with the rich heritage of India. Lectures and publications are arranged to interpret the meaning and significance of the art and culture of India with the aid of the collection of the Museum and its Library.

Other institutions of higher learning in America, notably the Harvard University under Prof. Lenman, Dean of Sanskrit Studies, University of Chicago under Prof. Clarke, Head of Sanskrit Department, Prof. William Ryder, University of California, Sanskrit Department, University of Pennsylvania under Prof. William N. Brown, Sanskrit Department,—these should be mentioned among those which have endeavoured to further the understanding of India and her culture in America and its educational institutions.

Indian Culture Abroad

All this is very well. But there is still lacking in the American Universities, chairs for Indian studies. We must create channels through which India's own scholars and representatives can be afforded facilities to come in touch with the American people. So far, America has depended upon her own students of Indian learning to teach and interpret India and her culture. There have of course, been a few instances when visiting scholars from India have lectured at the American Universities, but no permanent chair for Indian philosophy and culture has been created. For the interpretation of modern India, it is necessary that our own spokesmen visit America and other lands.

I understand that Sir Sarvapalli Radhakrishnan has been invited by one of the American universities to deliver a course of

(Continued on page 14, col. 4)

FRANKLY SPEAKING

AN AMERICAN MOVE

A committee, says a News Press Service report, has been formed in New York for "non-participation in Japanese aggression." This committee includes, among others, influential men of America, the former Secretary of State, Mr. Henry L. Stimpson, who, it will be recalled, made a very strong plea the other day in favour of the U. S. A. giving up its policy of isolation. The main object of the Committee is to secure legislation which would end shipment of war material to Japan from the United States. This is an objective, which will be heartily supported by every well-wisher of peace and democracy. If American supply of arms to Japan is stopped, the Japanese aggression will be materially weakened. What is more, the American lead will probably encourage other "democracies" also to follow it. China will thus be enabled to fight with greater and swifter success a war which she is fighting in the ultimate analysis, on behalf of world democracies.

INSTRUCTIVE ANSWERS

Asked questions in connection with the expulsion from France of the London correspondent of the "Bombay Chronicle" and two other Indians Sir Aubrey Metcalfe told the Central Assembly: "The French Government have not agreed at present to cancel the orders. *Whether their order is satisfactory or not is a matter on which Government can express no opinion.*" (Our italics) Sir Aubrey went on to explain, rather pedantically, the first principles of international relationships to honourable members. Every one knows that no Government has any "competence" to compel a foreign Government to accept interference on a matter which concerns the internal administration of that State". But does Sir Aubrey know that it is not only within "the competence", but the duty of every Government to see that injustice is not done to its nationals abroad? Can, secondly, Sir Aubrey Metcalfe, honestly assert that the part of his answer which we have italicised is worthy of any Government in the world? But then Sir Aubrey Metcalfe is a member of a Government of India which is anything but Indian or responsive to Indian opinion. That being so it is likely that Sir Aubrey actually sympathises with France rather than with natural Indian feelings on the subject.

ANOTHER EDUCATIONAL REFORM

The Bombay Government have decided upon one more reform in the educational system of the province. They have decided to convert five of their high schools into junior vocational schools from June next. It is proposed that instruction in these schools should consist of general education with a vocational bias up to Standard IV and specialisation in vocational subjects with some general education, in Standards V to VII, with possibly the addition of an VIIIth standard. The intention is stated to be that "these schools should serve a dual purpose, i.e., it should be possible for a boy, on the completion of the course, either to seek employment, or to proceed with his vocational education by obtaining admission to professional colleges, or to the University diplomas in technical subjects which are proposed to be instituted." It is also expected that the leaving certificate from such schools "will be recognised by the University as equivalent to the matriculation." It is necessary for the students of such schools to know in advance whether the University has decided to institute special vocational diplomas and to recognise the leaving certificates of such schools as "equivalent to the matriculation."

NO DELAY IN PROHIBITION

We are happy to learn that there is no truth in the rumour, seduously spread by wet interests, that the Bombay Government's plans to enforce prohibition in the city and suburbs in August next may be held up till November or even January. The possible delay was said to be due to the difficulty of training the large number of men necessary to prevent smuggling and illicit distillation. But we learn on good authority that all such difficulties have been anticipated and provided against and that prohibition will not be delayed in the city and suburbs even by a day. Many of the difficulties caused by smuggling and illicit distillation can be got over easily if Excise officials are assisted by volunteers drawn from among the public and trained for the purpose, and we are sure Government will get in Bombay and suburbs as many volunteers as they want.

POINTED PARAGRAPHS

The latest wrinkles are rough on any of us.

When birds sleep on the wing they use feather beds

Gossip spends more time getting itself repeated than history does.

The badness of the bad should not prejudice one against the goodness of the good.

Some people seem to know everything except the fact that they don't know how much they don't know.

Never twit your wife because of her foolish actions. But for them the chances are she wouldn't have married you.

WITHOUT COMMENT

It may be mentioned that the Princes listened to the address in stony silence and cheered the Viceroy only twice—once when he said no pressure would be brought to bear on them by Paramount Power in respect of constitutional reforms and next when he declared the Paramount Power stood ready to support the Princess in the fulfilment of their treaty obligations.

—Our Delhi Correspondent.

* * * *

By the way, what exactly *did* His Excellency the Viceroy tell Their Highnesses of the Princely Order?

* * * *

"The Congress agitation for the immediate democratisation of States was impolitic", so said Mr. J. H. Morgan.

Mr. Morgan, as you may or may not know is

(a) an eminent adviser to the Princes of India and

(b) a distinguished Tory M.P., and lawyer, learned in constitutional principles and theory.

Q.E.D.

* * * *

The Thakore Saheb of Rajkot, accompanied by Darbar Virawala, called on Gandhiji the other day.

No significance, however, need attach to the visit which was paid in the ordinary course of force of circumstances.

* * * *

Referring to the rowdyism at Tripuri, Sir C. P. Ramaswamy is reported to have said that he would suggest to the Congress "Physician heal thyself".

Splendid, but how?

Presumably Sir C. P. R. would have prefered. Abul Kalam and Jawaharlal to declare the fractional minority an illegal gathering and dispersed it with a determined lathi charge even as he does widely popular demonstration in Travancore.

By the way Sir C. P. R. invited Congress to "heal thyself", in an address at a Trivandrum police-parade

* * * *

No interference, announced Sir C. P. Ramaswamy, would be tolerated in Travancore from outsiders.

Is he going to resign his post as Dewan?

* * * *

Addressing a volunteers' rally at Vishnu Dutt Nagar, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru emphasised that "the wearing of gaudy uniform does not mean anything".

In the Congress movement it certainly shouldn't.

But we question Jawaharlal's sweeping generalisation. Obviously he hasn't witnessed what is more or less a familiar phenomenon in certain quarters of Bombay: a grand parade of musical-comedy volunteers shouting "Jinnah-zinda-bad!" !

* * * *

"There were only two persons in the world who had really understood the British Government, namely, Herr Hitler and Mahatma Gandhi. Unfortunately Mr. Jinnah was not in this list of the two."

—Dr. Sir Ziauddin Ahmed in the Central Assembly.

This borders dangerously on the implication that the British Government have completely understood Mr. Jinnah.

And, also of course, so has Dr. Ziauddin Ahmad.

* * * *

Muslim Leaguers in Bihar threaten to launch civil disobedience if the Wardha Scheme is introduced in Bihar.

We are not surprised. After all they must fight every attempt to popularise education otherwise how can they continue to demand special privileges for the upper classes?

* * * *

Making a statement on Czecho-Slovakia, Mr. Chamberlain told the Commons that the situation in Bratislava was "outwardly calm".

And inwardly quite appeasetiser.

* * * *

According to the Premier, British policy regarding belligerent rights to Franco "remained unchanged".

Yes, yes, British policy always unchanged. But what is the present unchangeable policy?

* * *

Wife: "I should like to know how many girls you made love to before you met me".

Hubby: "Twelve. But I forgot your number until it was too late".

German Troops' Ominous Movements

Men Belonging To 1913 Class Called Up

Secret Conclaves Between Hitler And Tiso

GERMAN INFLUENCE SPREADING EASTWARD: DIPLOMATS HAVE ANXIOUS TIME

MUNICH, March 14.

Men belonging to the 1913 class of reserves were called up suddenly here on Monday. A number of troop trains left for Vienna.

The Propaganda Ministry indicated that the troop movements were preparatory to the review which Herr Hitler is to attend in Vienna in celebration of the Anschluss.

It is understood Herr Tiso has left for Bratislava. Field Marshal Goering is expected in Berlin this afternoon.

Movements of German troops in Bavaria in recent weeks have been large enough to attract attention and have been the subject of discussion among the public.

Movements have been observed with more than usual strength in the direction of Salzburg and some have taken place from Nuremberg to Munich.

The troops involved are mostly mechanised detachments with light guns, antiaircraft guns and armoured cars.

HITLER TO SEND DEMANDS

A TELEGRAM FROM BERLIN SAYS:

HERR TISO AND HERR DURCANSKY ARRIVED IN BERLIN BY SPECIAL 'PLANE FROM VIENNA AND DROVE TO THE FOREIGN OFFICE WHERE THEY SAW HERR VON RIBBENTROP, WHO TOOK THEM STRAIGHT TO THE CHANCELLERY WHERE HERR HITLER WAS WAITING.

Decisions made during the interview, if any, are being kept secret.

An official communique issued after the meeting merely says that the "pending issues" were discussed but it is reported that Herr Hitler is sending his demands or recommendations to Prague to-night.

Reports are current here to-night that Herr Hitler is about to send demands or recommendations to Prague. German circles do not expect the Czech Government to prove unreasonable and a 'fulldress' European crisis is not anticipated. It is thought that Germany is planning a plea for the establishment of genuine autonomy in Slovakia and Carpathoukrain with adequate guarantees.

MOVEMENTS OF TROOPS

A TELEGRAM FROM PRAGUE SAYS:—

IT IS SEMI-OFFICIALLY LEARNED THAT HERR TISO REQUESTED DR. HACHA TO SUMMON THE SLOVAK PARLIAMENT AT BRATISLAVA AT 10 A.M. TO-MORROW.

THE REQUEST IS STATED TO HAVE BEEN MADE AS THE RESULT OF HERR TISO'S TALK WITH HITLER. DR HACHA HAS COMPLIED WITH THE REQUEST. THE SLOVAK PARLIAMENT WILL HAVE TO DECIDE THE FUTURE OF SLOVAK.

IT IS SEMI-OFFICIALLY LEARNED THAT GERMANY IS ASKING THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT AT PRAGUE FIRSTLY TO GIVE SLOVAKIA THE RIGHT OF SELF-DETERMINATION, SECONDLY TO REPLACE THE PRESENT CZECH-DEFENCE MINISTER GENERAL SIROVY AND MINISTER FOR INTERIOR AND THIRDLY TO GUARANTEE THE PROTECTION OF THE GERMAN MINORITIES IN BOHEMIA AND MORAVIA.

A Rome Message says:—

It is believed here that Field Marshal Goering's unexpected return to Berlin may be due to the events in Czechoslovakia and the renewed tension between Berlin and Prague.—

EUROPEAN CRISIS THREATENED

A telegram from London says:—

Events in the Slovak crisis appear to be moving rapidly towards solution, writes a Diplomatic observer. The summoning of the Slovak Parliament in Bratislava to-day seems likely to be followed by a declaration of Slovak's Independence.

It is now felt evident that the Reich has taken a large if not the controlling share in bringing about this denouement.

It's importance for the rest of Europe may be seen in the solutions that may now be expected of the disposal of Ruthenia.

The Hungarians are scarcely likely to welcome an Independent Slovakia in tutelage to Germany, especially as it will render difficult the securing of Ruthenia on which they had set their hearts.

The next move may be seen in this direction. Thus, although clouds have lifted, they appear to be gathering in South-Eastern Europe. The thrust of German influence Eastwards is gathering momentum and although a major crisis may not arise European Diplomatists are likely to have a lot to think about in the coming month. —Reuter.

HITLER'S MESSAGE TO POPE

VATICAN CITY, March 14.

By Herr Hitler's order, the German Ambassador to the Holy See presented to Pope message expressing the Fuehrer's deference and best wishes on the occasion of the Holy Father's election.

The text of the message is not yet available but Vatican circles express greatest satisfaction not only with the text of the message but also the extremely friendly way in which the Ambassador conveyed the message to His Holiness.—Reuter.

PALESTINE COMMITTEE CONSIDERS BRITISH PROPOSALS

LONDON, Mar. 14.

The Palestine Committee of the Cabinet considered the British Proposals this morning Mr. MacDonald later had a talk with Tewfik Pasha, the Chief Minister of Transjordan on Transjordan and Palestine affairs.

After that Mr MacDonald and Mr. Butler had an informal talk with Ali Maher, Tofiksuwaidi and Fuadbeyhamza. Government Representatives are putting finishing touches to the proposals which it is hoped will be ready to be put before the delegations at the meetings on Wednesday.—Reuter.

TRANSJORDAN TROUBLE

JERUSALEM, March 14.

The Chief Minister of Transjordan in a statement to the press on Saturday's battle in a broadcast from Jerusalem declared that an Arab band which was composed of Palestinians and Syrians "met the doom, the reward of tyrants".

He added that villagers assisted the Emir's forces. This showed ideal peace firmly rooted in the minds of Transjordianians.—Reuter.

PALESTINE CONFERENCE NOT TO BE WOUND UP

LONDON, March 13.

Reuter is able to state that foreign reports that Mr. Cambelai is winding up the Palestine conferences on Thursday are untrue.

No arrangements whatever have been made to wind up the conferences.—Reuter.

FOREIGN CONCESSIONS IN STATE OF "SIEGE"

TIENTSIN, March 13.

It is learned that the Japanese authorities have given self-defence as a reason for the network of barricades of "live" wire and other measures resembling preparations for a siege which have been taken round the foreign concessions here.

The Japanese state that their necessity will cease "if the concession authorities co-operate effectively in preserving peace".

It is explained that the measures are designed to place the Japanese in a position if the occasion arises to prevent communication between the anti-Japanese elements in the concessions and the people outside.—Reuter.

AMERICAN PROTEST TO JAPAN

WASHINGTON, March 14.

Mr. Sumnerwelles announced that the United States had protested to Japan against the new currency measures introduced in North China specifically objecting to enforce circulation of Japanese currency to the exclusion of Chinese currency.—Reuter.

RE-EXPORTATION OF AMERICAN ARMAMENT BANNED

WASHINGTON, March 14.

A resolution providing that the President might at his discretion authorise the Secretaries for War and Navy to manufacture in America armaments and ships for Latin American countries was introduced by Senator Key Pittman in the Senate

Under the resolution all contracts would contain a provision that neither arms nor ammunition would be disposed of by the Government receiving them in any manner by which they could become part of the armaments of any country except in the American Republic.—Reuter.

Protection For Civil Population

MELBOURNE, (Victoria) March 13.

The Premier announced the appointment of a National Emergency Service Committee to evolve protective measures for the civil population.—Reuter.

Hungarian Position Weakened

Border State Will Be Vassal Of Germany

BUDAPEST Mar. 14.

The attitude of Hungary towards the crisis in Slovakia is one of painful interest. The independence of Slovakia would mean not only the disappearance of the last hope of recovering Bratislava but would bring all Hungary's Northern as well as Western frontier up against Germany or anyhow German vassal state, thus German influence would become increasingly strong.

Count Teleki, Hungarian Premier, discussing possible repercussions of events in Slovakia on Hungary said the newly delimited Slovak-Hungarian frontier will be occupied on both sides to-day and whatever happened beyond the frontier was Slovaka's internal affair, but recent attempts of Slovak villagers to enter Hungary might be repeated and thus certain measures might be necessary but would be aimed exclusively at safeguarding the frontier and would be carried out in a spirit of friendliness towards Slovakia.—Reuter.

GERMAN TROOPS ON BORDER OF SOUTH BOHEMIA

PRAGUE, March 14.

Since nine last night complete calm is reported to have prevailed at Bratislava but before that time four bomb outrages were perpetrated causing the deaths of six persons, it is reported.

The engine room factory and ditorial offices of the Nazi newspaper "Grenzbote" was seriously damaged by explosions.

Fairly large concentrations of motorised German troops are reported from the South Bohemian border south of Budeweis.

The negotiations regarding the reconstruction of the Prague Government were still in progress after midnight. General Gajda, leader of the former Fascist party is tipped for an important post in any new Cabinet.—Reuter.

CROWDS CHARGED WITH FIXED BAYONETS

PRAGUE, March 14.

According to a report from Bratislava the meeting of the Hlinka Guards to-night ended in complete disorder.

Troops were called out and charged the crowds with fixed bayonette and tear-gas bombs.

Herr Mach, ex-chief of Propaganda of Slovak Government announced to the crowds that he had a telegram from Herr Tiso from Berlin stating that the Slovak question would be solved on the basis of constitutional self-determination for the Slovak people.—Reuter.

BRITISH PRESS ON CRISIS

LONDON March 14

While there is no unanimity regarding all the terms, the morning's newspapers make no pretence to disguise the belief that Herr Hitler has presented an ultimatum to the Czechs. The story told in headlines is "Herr Hitler Sends An Ultimatum To Prague..." ("Daily Telegraph"). "Herr Hitler Gives An Ultimatum To The Czechs...Forty-eight Hours to Decide" ("Daily Express") "Hitler Makes A New European State" ("Daily Herald").

NAZI OFFICIALS MAINTAIN COMPLETE SILENCE

BERLIN: March 15.

The situation as seen here remains unpredictable in the face of complete silence maintained by official circles which refuse to confirm or deny the demands made to Prague.—Reuter.

UKRANIAN LOYALTY TO STALIN

MOSCOW, March 14.

Loyalty of the population of Soviet Ukraine to Stalin was emphasised by M Krusctchoff a high Ukraine official at the Eighteenth Congress of the Communist Party.

He added "All Fascist aggressors will break their heads against this unity. The union between the Ukrainian people is mighty and invincible.— Reuter.

COL. JELAL SHAH

A Popular Professor Retires

Lieut-Col. Jelal Shah, I.M.S., is now taking 25 months' leave preparatory to retirement and is sailing for Europe on Saturday by s.s. "Strathmore". Col. Jelal Shah is the most popular professor in Grant Medical College. He educated at St. Mary's High school, Bombay, St. Vincent's High school and Deccan College, Poona, Grant Medical College, Bombay and St. Bartholomew's Hospital, London. Early in his school career, he made his mark as a sportsman.

As a student at Bart's Hospital, he was awarded the Wix prize for his essay on the "Life and Work of Edward Jenner".

He obtained diplomas of M.R.C.S.(Eng.), L.R.C.P.(Lond.) in July, 1915, and was commissioned as a Lieutenant in His Majesty's Indian Medical Service on 17th December, 1915.

He acted as a House Surgeon at Bart's Hospital before he left England for active service with the Egyptian Expeditionary Force in December, 1915, and, in later years, as an Honorary Clinical Assistant in the Venereal Diseases Department of the Hospital.

ASSOCIATION WITH LIBERALS

During his student days in London, he was the President of the Indian Union Society and Honorary Secretary of the London Branch of the Indian Guild of Science and Technology.

LT. COL. JELAL SHAH

The popular Professor of Grant Medical College who is sailing for Europe on Saturday on long leave prior to retirement.

Through his friendship with Dr. Addison, Col. Jelal Shah became intimately acquainted with the leading Liberal Statesmen of the time, particularly with the Earl of Oxford (Mr. Asquith as he then was), Mr. Lloyd George and Mr. Montague. He once delivered a lecture on "India" in the House of Commons before a meeting of the Liberal Members of Parliament under the chairmanship of Mr. Montague, the Prime Minister (Mr. Asquith) and the Foreign Secretary (Sir Edward Grey) being among those present at the meeting.

He was on the Committee of the North Kensington Liberal Association and, had not the war intervened, his intentions were to stand as a candidate for Parliament in the Liberal interest from one of the London constituencies.

For a few months after the declaration of the War in 1914, while still a medical student, served as a private in the Indian Volunteers Ambulance Corps, which was formed in London by Mahatma Gandhi for service with the sick and wounded of the Indian Army in the field.

FRIENDSHIP WITH INDIAN LEADERS

During his student days in London, he came in close personal contact with Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Doctor Ansari and Maulana Mahomed Ali and other Indian leaders. Even to-day, he enjoys the privilege of warmest personal friendship with Panditji.

During the war, he served in Egypt, Palestine, Syria, Turkey, Russia and Persia. While in Egypt, he became intimately acquainted with Zaghlul Pasha, whose friendship he highly treasured and fully retained until the Egyptian leader's untimely and lamented death a few years ago.

Since 1931, has held the appointment of Venereal Specialist to Bombay Government and Director of the Department of Venereal Diseases, J. J. Hospital and Lecturer in Venereal Diseases, Grant Medical College. Since 1935, has, in addition, held the post of Venereologist at St. George's Hospital, Bomby.

OBJECT OF PRESENT TOUR

In his capacity as Venereal Specialist to Government, has been trying to standardise and coordinate the venereal work in Government hospitals in the city and province of Bombay.

His recommendations to Government and to the Bombay Social Hygiene Council for provision of facilities for prophylactic (preventive) treatment of Venereal diseases, as an essential part of the campaign against these diseases, have been accepted and acted upon by the authorities concerned.

After visiting hospitals and clinics in England and on the continent of Europe and in America during his leave with a view to further study and research in the all-important subjects of sex and venereal diseases, he hopes to return to Bombay in October.

He was entertained by the staff of the J. J. Hospital and the Grant Medical College to dinner on Tuesday night at the Willingdon Sports Club, when the Hon. Dr. Gilder presided.

Chief Of R. E. Dead

LONDON, March 14.

The death is announced of Major General A. G. Stevenson, Colonel Commandant and the Royal Engineers.—Reuter.

Government's Defeat Over Sandhurst

NATIONALIST PARTY'S CUT MOTION CARRIED

Suppression Of Telegrams By Postal Department Criticised

NEW DELHI, March 14.

Before the Central Assembly adjourned to-day, the censure motion by the Congress Nationalist Party regarding the personnel and terms of reference of the Sandhurst Committee was carried by 57 against 46 votes.

ANOTHER DEFEAT FOR GOVT.

The Muslim League Party's cut motion to censure the Government of India for suppression of telegraphic messages was carried in the Central Assembly to-day by 53 against 41 votes.

Earlier, a motion by the same Party regarding the departure from the practice of using the Urdu script in postal forms was defeated by 41 votes against 12, the Congress and the Congress Nationalist Parties remaining neutral.

654 FOR FIVE WICKETS

Hammond's Classic Play In Fifth Test

DURBAN, March 14.

England lost two more wickets to-day, when play was resumed in the Fifth Test against South Africa. At the close of play to-day, England made 654 for five wickets (Hammond 140 Paynter 75).

Scores Continued:—

Paynter c Grieveson b Gordon	75
Hammond (stumped) Grieveson b Dalton	140
Ames (not out)	17
Valentine (not out)	4
Total for five wickets	654

PALESTINE TALKS

LONDON, March 14.

The only meeting in connection with a Palestine talks to-day was held between the British delegates and representatives of Egypt, Saudi Arabia and Iraq.

The meeting was called at the last minute and suggest that British proposals are still in the process of formulation.—Reuter.

ENGLAND ROBBED OF RECORD VICTORY

Fifth Test With S. Africa Abandoned

DURBAN, March 14.

England with five wickets in hand needing only 42 runs were dramatically robbed in the final minutes of a record victory when the play in the Fifth and last Test match was abandoned at tea interval, owing to rain on the tenth day.

As a result England regain the rubber. England's second inning's score of 654 for five wickets was a world record and only a trick by nature, saved a South African defeat. There is no question of the match being resumed to-morrow, as the tourists have now only a barest margin of time in which to dash to Cape Town to catch their boat home.

Another world record was set up by the aggregate of runs for the match, which is 1,981.—Reuter.

TURKEY INVITES BULGARIAN PREMIER

SOFIA, March 14.

The Bulgarian Premier, Mr. Kiossejvanov is leaving to-morrow for Ankara at the invitation of the Turkish Government.

Bulgarian political circles believe that Turkey will make another attempt to secure admission of Bulgaria into the Balkan Pact by finding a formula, which will meet Bulgarian territorial and other claims respecting Dobruja and outlet into the Aegean Sea.—Reuter.

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Niagara

There is a story of a practical and unemotional Yorkshireman who, being shown the wonders of Niagara by a boastful American, made a remark which has become historic. "You are looking upon the finest spectacle in the world," declared the American. "Here are millions of gallons of water pouring eternally over this mighty chasm—day and night, year after year the water pours over the mighty chasm, generation after....."

"Aye," observed the Yorkshireman, "but tha sees, lad, 'there's nowt to stop it'!"

As it happens, there is now something to stop some of it, though only a fraction of it. Over a million visitors a year stand in awe at the sight of 13,000,000 cubic feet of water a minute pouring over a wall of rock, but not everyone has the privilege of entering the spotless Palace of Power which is the world-famous Niagara Power Station, the biggest single power unit on earth. There is enough energy in Niagara to develop 4,000,000 horsepower, but at the moment only a fraction of this is led through huge pipes and beyond various sluices to a sheer drop of about 150 feet to the turbines which turn with unfailing regularity and a constant humming sound as they develop in all about 950,000 horsepower. One of the giants alone generates 87,000 horsepower and lights over 2,500,000 lamps in scores of cities miles away.

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CONCILIATION MUST NOT BE MANDATORY

Wanted State Board For Fixing And Revising Minimum Wage

LT. COL. SOKHEY DEFENDS RIGHT TO STRIKE AND WANTS LIVING WAGE TO BE FIRST CHARGE ON INDUSTRY

That the payment of a minimum wage should be made the first charge on Industry and that it should be called upon to do so within a definite number of years, failing which it should be taken over by the State was the suggestion made by Lt.-Col. S. S. Sokhey, Director, Haffkine Institute, Bombay in the course of his evidence before the Textile Inquiry Committee on Tuesday.

Lt.-Col. Sokhey also advocated the setting up of a State Board for fixing and revising the minimum wage to be paid to the workers.

In the course of a memorandum submitted by him in answer to the questionnaire issued by the Committee he defined a living wage as one which provided for the worker and his family nutrition adequate in accordance with the scientific standards, suitable hygienic housing accommodation, medical aid, clothing, adequate means for the education of children to at least 16 years of age, and a sufficient margin not only to maintain his existing social level but to raise him in it. Especially should the wage enable the children of the worker to rise in civilisation level. Such a wage would increase the efficiency of the worker and make him a better citizen and until that was done India would remain what she was.

MINIMUM WAGE AND LIVING WAGE

He thought that the only possible, desirable and effective method for making provision for education, medical relief and insurance was for the State to provide those services free of cost. Any other way would be both expensive and ineffective. Ordinarily if a decent provision was made for the education of children, they would be at school till the age of 16 and would earn nothing. A mother should certainly not be a whole-time worker unless adequate arrangement for the care of children in creches were provided.

On the question of the establishment of the minimum wage, Lt.-Col. Sokhey stated that the minimum wage should not be less than the living wage and on that understanding he was in favour of the minimum wage because that was the only way to safeguard the welfare of the worker. For the purpose of fixing a minimum wage based on the studies of actual cost he suggested the appointment of a State Board with a Chairman personally competent to deal with the problems involved and not connected with either employers' organisations or labour organisations. Workers would have to be represented on the Board.

COLLECTIVE BARGAINING

He thought that in the present organisation of society the only effective method to prevent the minimum wage from becoming the maximum wage was for the State to recognise the right of the worker to collective bargaining with the employer with the right to strike. A Conciliation Board should be provided but its use should not be made mandatory.

He did not think that the fixing of a minimum wage would have any untoward effect on total employment. The idea that industry would not be able to pay a decent wage was not true.

He thought that the minimum wage should be applied from the very beginning to as wide a group of industries as possible.

NUTRITIVE DIET

Answering questions put by the Chairman, the Hon. Justice Mr. H. V. Divatia, Lt.-Col. Sokhey said that there was authoritative information on nutrition available, such as to preclude any individual opinion. They could be very positive as to human needs but the cost would have to be worked out. According to his reckoning an adult diet of 250 to 300 calories containing proper quantities of proteins would in Bombay cost Rs. 7-8 to Rs. 8-8.

In this connection he wanted to sound a note of warning against the tables of balanced diet costing Rs. 5 and Rs. 7 contained in a booklet on balanced diet published by Government. In drawing up diet tables not only the materials constituting the diet but the tastes of the people had to be taken into consideration.

He would certainly advise a radical change in the ordinary diet of the workers to enrich it but not to change the tastes of the people.

He emphasised the importance of milk, ghee and butter in the dietary.

FIRST CHARGE ON INDUSTRY

He thought that the underlying reason for most diseases was malnutrition. The ultimate destiny of the people depended on the human material which was degenerating from day to day to maintain the physical and mental efficiency of the workers, society must see to it that they were paid a living wage. Industry must make itself responsible to pay the minimum wage. It should be the first charge on industry.

On the question of drink he thought that the Indian worker was not very much habituated to drink. It was necessary to study why he took to drink and wean him from it. In this connection he suggested that the Government should run cafes to provide milk and fresh or slightly fermented toddy.

DISCOURTESY IN HOSPITALS

Answering questions put by Mr. V. L. Mehta he stated that malnutrition was due both to an ill-balanced diet and to the want of money to buy enough food. Ill-balanced diet could be remedied by the spread of education and propaganda. At the same time experiments had proved that if workers were provided with sufficient money to choose from among a wide variety of articles they always tended to buy a balanced diet.

The idea of providing lunches in mill canteens was theoretically sound but the tastes of various classes of workers would offer a great difficulty in practice. He thought that the complaints of workers regarding the discourtesy in hospitals was founded in fact but it was entirely due to the inadequacy of the facilities available in hospitals.

NO FEAR OF UNEMPLOYMENT

Answering questions put by Prof. D. R. Gadgil, he said that he was not too optimistic in expecting that the workers thrown out by efficiency schemes would be absorbed in other industries. The past history of the industry in India was no guide in this matter because industry had not been planned. The ultimate future of the country depended on the production of more wealth and India had been so little industrialised that he did not fear unemployment. If it was thought that the establishment of a minimum wage would bring about unemployment, a margin of time should be fixed within which industry should be sufficiently reorganised to give a minimum wage without causing unemployment. In such a case the State must take a definite hand.

BOMBAY TENEMENTS

Answering questions put by Mr. S. A. Brelvi he said that before considering any question of minimum wage the state should guarantee medical help, sickness insurance and education to workers. Without that, minimum wage would be useless. To give some meaning to minimum wage, the minimum accommodation that a worker should get must be decided upon and such accommodation should either be made available free or its rent should be included in the minimum wage. The housing conditions of workers were at present perfectly scandalous. People living in Bombay tenements lost all sense of decency and became barbarians. The Government should put up at least a few houses to serve as a standard of accommodation and rent.

If after a certain time-limit the industry was still unable to pay a minimum wage the State should take over the industry. What was industry intended for, if it could not pay a minimum wage, he asked.

Adverting to the complaints of discourtesy in hospitals Lt.-Col. Sokhey said that there was an idea that medical aid was given not as a matter of right but as a matter of charity. That was partly responsible for the discourtesy and should disappear.

VIEWS ON TODDY

He was definitely of opinion that toddy was a natural product and was a valuable product. At present toddy was extracted solely with a view to make it alcoholic. But if it was extracted under proper conditions it could be kept fresh for days. It could when so desired, be so fermented as to contain no more than 1 to 1 1/2 per cent. alcohol, when it was very beneficial to health. If the State took over the whole business and made fresh toddy available as a drink, they would get revenue, keep a large number of people in employment and preserve a natural food.

Answering questions put by Mr. R. A. Khedgikar Lt.-Col Sokhey said that it was the duty of Society as a whole to see that workers were provided with the wherewithal to maintain themselves. If the millowners were made to feel that they had to do it, they would do it.

Personally he thought that the State should run all industries unless they wanted to continue in the present degenerate state.

CONDITIONS IN U.S.A.

He pointed out that in the United States of America it was mandatory on the employers to deal with organised labour regarding wages. If Trade Unions were to be of any use they must be recognised. It was desirable that trade disputes should be settled with the minimum dislocation of industry. Therefore there should be Conciliation Boards. But they should not be mandatory and the workers should have the right to go on strike either before or after going to the Conciliation Board.

The Committee will examine the representatives of the Indian Merchants' Chamber on Wednesday afternoon.

Millowners' Deputation Personnel

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

The Indian Mill Industry's deputation which will wait on the Hon. Sir James Grigg, Finance Member to the Government of India, in connection with the proposed increase in the duties on imported raw cotton will consist of Sir H. P. Mody, Mr. B. W Batchelor and Mr T. Maloney from the Millowners' Association, Bombay, Mr. G. D. Birla, Lala Shri Ram, Mr. Debendranath Chaudhuri from the Bengal Millowners' Association; Mr. Kasturbhai Lalbhai and Mr. Chandulal Pitambardas from the Ahmedabad Millowners' Association; and Mr. Kuppuswami Naidu, Rao Bahadur Rangaswamy Naidu, and Mr. D. M. Sunder Rao from the Southern India Millowners' Association. It is understood that there will be one or two representatives from the Cawnpore Millowners, but their names are not yet available.—A.P.

A SHORT STORY

Insoluble

BY RICHARD HILL WILKINSON

The first time Sam Firbish kissed Kay Lang neither of them was serious about it. They were at a party and everyone was feeling gay and in a festive mood, and the kiss had no meaning at all. Sam gave it no second thought until he and Emma were back in their apartment. Emma unaccountably smiled up at him and flung her arms around his neck and kissed him.

"I had a gorgeous time darling! You were so sweet to take me to such a grand party."

Looking down into Emma's smiling eyes, Sam suddenly remembered that he had kissed another woman to-night and that he had been married to Emma for fifteen years and she was still devoted to him. He knew a faint sense of guilt.

Sam didn't see Kay Lang again for a week. It was at a house party at the Fullers. He had forgotten about the affair of a week ago, or almost forgotten. He remembered it suddenly when he found himself alone with Kay in the conservatory, Kay looking up at him, looking beautiful and wistful. Without thinking he took her into his arms and found her body soft and yielding and her lips warm. They were both more serious about this kiss, both a little breathless when it ended.

During the days that followed Sam found that Kay occupied his thoughts a good part of the time. He had always known she was beautiful: now he knew that he had always wanted her.

Four days later he met Kay on the street. They had lunch together, sat for a long time in the darkened grill room of the Savoy and smoked cigarettes and talked in low tones and looked at each other. Sam's heart was beating like a trip hammer when at last he summoned up enough courage to propose that they meet the next evening for dinner.

It was not difficult to make excuses to Emma. Emma had no reason to distrust him, though now that this thing had happened he imagined she continually watched him suspiciously.

There were many meetings after that. Always clandestine, always under cover, but rich in thrills they provided. Sometimes when Bill Lang was away, Sam would slip up to the apartment and spend a guarded few moments with his new-found love, thrilling to her kisses. Sometimes Kay would drop in at his office after hours, and there would be a delightful hour of stolen love.

There came at last a time when Sam faced facts and reached a decision. He was in love with Kay. He knew that. She was in his thoughts every waking moment. Both of them had made mistakes in their marriages. Was it too late to rectify those mistakes? Sam looked at himself in his mirror. He was thirty-eight. There was the barest hint of grey about his temples. His figure was good. He had not become too settled. Yes, he was still a young man. The rich years of his life were still ahead. And it was the same with Kay.

But what of Emma? Emma had been his wife for fifteen years. She had been good and loyal and kind. She loved him still. It would ruin her life if he should leave her. Yet what alternative was there? Wasn't it worse to go on in his present role, loving another woman, cheating, taking advantage of Emma's blissful trusting devotion? A thousand times worse. The kind thing to do was to break it off now, break cleanly and completely.

That night when Kay came to his office he held her in his arms for a long time. 'Darling, I love you. You know that. It's torture not having you with me always."

"It is for me too, darling. Oh, what are we going to do?"

"We'll go away. We'll leave this town—together. Find a new place to live, make a fresh start. It's the only answer. We'll only be miserable otherwise."

"Sam! Sam! Should we? Oh, it would be so glorious!"

They made their plans to leave on the following Monday. On Saturday there was a party at the Savoy which both were expected to attend. They agreed to be there. It would allay any possible suspicion.

The intervening days were filled with work and apprehension and thrilling anticipation for Sam. He did what he could about closing up his business without causing questions to be asked. Surreptitiously he packed two suitcases and hid them in his closet. When Saturday came he dressed and took Emma to the party at the Savoy.

It was all like being in a dream. Things and people and words were all vague and unreal. Adhering to their prearranged plans he and Kay barely spoke to each other. Sam found himself nervous, jittery. He watched the clock. He wished the evening would end and that to-morrow would end and he and Kay could be on their way.

About midnight he strolled into the lobby and lighted a cigarette. Moving also seemed the only antidote for his jangled nerves. He walked down a corridor and turned into a small conservatory and stopped. A man and a woman were standing near the window there, locked in each other's arms. The colour drained from Sam's cheeks. The woman was Emma, his tender, loyal, loving wife.

Sam withdrew without being observed. He went back along the corridor, blindly, seeing nothing, hearing nothing, conscious only of a whirring sound in his ears. Suddenly he was aware that someone blocked his path. He looked up. It was Kay.

"Darling"! she said. "I can hardly wait."

Sham shook his head. "No!" he said hoarsely! "No! It's off. We're not going! God, I couldn't stand it again. Couldn't stand having you and loving you and thinking that you may be doing the same thing that she—that I—that you—No! I couldn't go through that again. It's better here."

Kay looked at him blankly, queerly, and Sam turned and went blindly away. He wanted to be alone. To think. To cry! To pity himself because this awful thing had happened, because he had a problem to solve that seemed insoluble.

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FATAL CLASH AT KATNI

Curfew Enforced

JHANSI, March 14.

Six people were injured, of whom one later died in a communal clash, which occurred at Katni according to a report received here. Curfew has been enforced.—A.P.

EASTER

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MUTT, WILL YOU DO ME A FAVOR AND SAVE ALL YOUR OLD RAZOR BLADES?
WHAT FOR?
IN THE SPRING I'M GONNA TRY PLANTING RAZOR BLADES WITH POTATOES SO THE POTATOES COME ALL PEELED!
I SUPPOSE NEXT YOU'LL BE TRYIN' TO CROSS A WATERMELON WITH A CARAWAY SEED!
NO, BUT LAST YEAR I CROSSED A POTATO WITH AN ONION!
YEH? HOW'D IT COME OUT?
NOT SO GOOD! POTATOES HAD WATERY EYES!
O.K. HERE!
2-18

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Budget Discussion In Bombay Assembly

Fate Of Motions Due To Absence Of Members

With a thin attendance, the Bombay Legislative Assembly which met after a recess of ten days took up discussion of budget demands on Tuesday.

The Hon. Mr. G. V. Mavlankar, the Speaker of the Assembly, was in the chair.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta raised a discussion on "Co-operation" by moving a cut for demanding an inquiry into the affairs of the Nasik District Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd., now in liquidation.

The Hon. Mr. Latthe's reply was direct. He repudiated the charge made by the mover of the cut, espousing the cause of the share-holders and depositors of the Bank, that the responsibility for the state of affairs lay with Government.

With a second string to his bow, Mr. Jamnadas Mehta who occupied most of the time of the House, spoke at length on another cut-motion moved by the Leader of the House and regretted the thinness on the Opposition ranks on what he regarded as an important debate.

The Assembly resumed discussion on the cut motions on co-operation. Several motions fell through due to the absence of members, in whose names the motions stood

Mr. G. K. Phadke, moved a cut motion of Rs. 100 with a view to discuss the policy of the Government in regard to Land Mortgage Banks

Mr. Phadke criticised the halting and apathetic attitude of the Government in starting Land Mortgage Banks In 1925, a few banks were started, and then there was a big gap till 1935 when some more were started. The latest in the direction was a Government order stating that 10 more banks would be started. He wanted to know whether the Government was really serious in the matter. Land Mortgage Banks according to him were necessary links in the rural reconstruction scheme

MR. LATTHE'S REPLY.

Mr. Latthe, Finance Minister did not agree with the speaker that the Government were in any way apathetic in starting banks. There were several reasons which contributed to the slow progress of the Land Mortgage Banks, the foremost being that the indebted agriculturists could not take advantage of the loan offered by the banks. A large number of applications for loans had to be rejected by the Banks As the agriculturists could not fulfil the conditions offered by the Bank. One of the conditions was that the banks should have double the security of amount of loans applied for, and the agriculturists, being highly indebted could not therefore get loans. The banks, therefore found it difficult to advance loans on inadequate securities.

The only way out of the difficulty, according to the Finance Minister was to scale down the indebtedness of the agriculturists and the Government proposed to do their best in the direction by Debt Redemption Legislation The Government, he said, was keen on starting as many banks as possible.

CENTRAL MORTGAGE BANK.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta referred to the position of the Central Mortgage Bank and drew the attention of the Finance Minister to the fact that the Imperial Bank refused advance on the debentures issued by the bank The capital and interest of these debentures had been guaranteed by the Government and hence it was a first class security and Mr Mehta wanted to know why the Imperial Bank refused to advance loans on such securities.

Mr. Latthe promised that he would go into the matter

Mr. Phadke, with the consent of the House withdrew his motion in view of the sympathetic attitude of the Government on the question of Land Mortgage Banks.

RECOVERY OF ARREARS.

Mr. B. K. Gaikwad (I. L. Party) moved a cut of Rs. 100 to draw attention "to the improper ways of recovering past arrear's of co-operative societies."

The Hon. Mr. Morarji R. Desai, Revenue Minister, stated that orders had been issued and as far as he was aware, they were being carried out to see that small holders received the same consideration in the matter of arrears of co-operative societies, as was shown them under the Small Holder's Act. There were, however, no cases of sales of land of small holders for default of payment of arrears.

Continuing he stated that due consideration was shown to debtors and in many cases the Department was making compromises. In this connection he referred to the atmosphere prevailing in several places, more particularly in the Nasik District where, an agitation had been going on for the last two or three years that arrears of co-operative societies might not be paid He did not know why processes should not be taken when parties were in a position to pay the dues. But Government would certainly take action if any case of hardship were brought to the notice of Government.

Mr. Gaikwad withdrew his cut motion.

NASIK CREDIT BANK AFFAIRS.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta moved a cut of Rs. 100 to demand an inquiry into the affairs of the Nasik District Central Co-operative Bank, now in liquidation.

He stated that before a Bank was wound up, rules and justice demanded that there should be a thorough inquiry. In the case of the Nasik Bank the inquiry was ordered on June 24, 1938, it was held on June 25, 1938, the report was drawn up the next day and the Bank was ordered to be wound up on June 27, 1938.

It looked as though Government had made up its mind before it took action in such a precipitate manner.

The Bank was started in 1921. And upto 1928 it was going on well. In 1927 Government took interest in the Bank and from 1931 to 1938 the management was virtually taken up by Government.

From the time Government took up control of the Bank upto the time the doors of it were slammed for the last time, Government had given the impression that the Bank was flourishing well

But yet the reasons for the order of liquidation given were dwindling of liquid assts, increasing heavy losses, growth of factions and absence of outside assistance.

"PERFUNCTORY INQUIRY."

Mr. Mehta thought that Government should have considered steps to see whether the Bank could not be reconstructed and further it should have allowed the parties most vitally interested to present their views. The inquiry held by Government was hurried and perfunctory.

If such things were allowed to continue public confidence in co-operative Banks would lose and he thought Government should give as much attention to co-operative movement as Burma and Bengal had done in their Provinces. Even now he thought it was not late to redress matters in the case of Nasik Bank.

But if the Bank's collapse is irretrievable, Government should appoint some independent persons to find out the real causes of failure or suggest methods of reconstruction.

FINANCE MEMBER'S REPLY.

In the course of his reply the Hon. Mr. B. A. Latthe, Finance Minister, gave an assurance that he would reconsider the question of re-opening the Bank, if people in the District wanted it. That could be done only if a proper deputation waited on him and convinced him of such a course. As the matters stood, he considered that there was no other course left open to Government but to order liquidation in the interests of a large number of people in the district. He did not wish that a district which once had the advantage of running a co-operative bank should have it no more

He repudiated the charge that the responsibility for the State of affairs of the Bank lay with Government.

Mr. Latthe further asked how could Government be held responsible for the mistakes of commission and omission since 1927. He asked what were the depositors and the shareholders of the Bank doing all those years? Was Government to be held responsible for all the mal-practices of the Directors of the co-operative Banks, when Government knew of a number of such mal-practices.

WINDING UP ONLY CAUSE.

Even assuming that Government was to blame for certain things done since 1927, could the errors of commission and omission in all those years affect the position of the Bank which could not be improved. He thought that in the interests of the share-holders and depositors the only course left open to Government was tho wind up the Bank.

It was suggested that Government was virtually managing the Bank. Refuting the suggestion he stated that the Board of Directors who were elected by the share-holders asked for the services of a manager and those services were supplied by Government. That did not mean that Government undertook the whole responsibility of managing the Bank. It was the duty of the Directors as they had to supervise the work.

PREPARED TO REVISE.

It was not correct to say that Government had given an impression that the Bank was in a flourishing condition Government had continued to publish the quarterly balance-sheets of the Bank in the Government Gazette as they were supplied to them.

Except for one year that was in 1935, the bank had been placed in "C" class since Government took interest in the Bank. Only in 1935, it was placed in "B" class. Even in that year, it had been admitted that it was the Registrar's mistake That mistake was rectified in the succeeding year. He thought that the share-holders and the depositors should have taken greater care and interest in the Bank.

The position of the Bank had gone from bad to worse all those years. With all the help and efforts of Government, its position did not improve, the only course left open was to wind it up. Otherwise if the Bank were allowed to continue, more people would have been misled.

If, a deputation came and discussed with him and convinced him that the share-holders and depositors were prepared to bear a fair part of the burden he was

(Continued on page 12, Col. 4)

America's Message To India

Gobind Behari Lal Urges Need For Furthering Indo-American Relations

Govind Behari Lal, Science Editor of the Hearst Newspapers and the International News Service in New York, has brought to Bombay a special message of friendship and co-operation for Indians from a group of representative Americans.

Mr. Lal, who hails from Delhi, has been residing and working as a journalist, author and scientific worker in the United States for the past twenty-six years. He has returned for a short visit to his Motherland for the first time since his departure for America over a quarter century ago.

AMERICA'S MESSAGE TO INDIA.

His career demonstrates that the Indian mind can tackle any culture, even one so different from the our own as that of America. After attending the Tripuri Congress, Mr. Lal arrived here yesterday, and in response to questions from the representative of the "Chronicle," said:

"I have brought from New York a written message for the Indian people, specially for the newspapermen of India, that has a peculiar significance.

"It is signed by four Pulitzer Prize Winners, all former presidents of the National Association of Science Writers, with whom I have been associated for the past fifteen years. They are among the most distinguished and influential men in their field, William L. Laurence, Science Editor "New York Times," John J. O'Neill, Science Editor "New York Herald Tribune," Howard W. Blakeslee, Science Editor of the "Associated Press," David Dietz, Science Editor Scripps "Howards Newspapers." I shared the Pulitzer Prize for scientific journalism, given in 1937, with these colleagues.

"Through me, the first Indian newspaperman in America, these distinguished editors, who write for the entire American nation, send their warmest regards to "New India."

"This simple gesture is full of meaning. Its meaning is that the American people are profoundly interested in the New Spirit that is transforming India.

"But I have discovered that very little is known in the United States concerning what is happening in India. Also, the intelligent leaders of India, not to mention the average people, are singularly ignorant of the true attitude of Americans towards our people.

PROHIBITIVE CABLE RATES.

"One obstacle in the way of better relations between India and America, the two great lands which have fostered, is that it is very difficult to transmit news. The cable rates for press messages are exorbitant. At Tripuri, while attending the Congress, I was startled to learn that the press message were charged 12 annas per word to New York. That is a news article of 1,200 words costs about 900 rupees.

"Is it surprising that the American editors do not pay such heavy cable tolls, and the news of importance from India is delivered to the American people?

"Neither is it possible, nor at least easy, for us to cable news of interest to India from the United States.

"I hope that some thing can be done to make the transmission of telegraphic news between India and America more practically.

"Far from being interested in the mere mechanics of news purveyance, my interest lies in the cultivation of such relations between India and America as are bound to promote the interests of the two friendly countries, particularly of India.

INDO-AMERICAN RELATIONSHIP.

"This is the age of America, as H. G. Wells once said. Every European nation, British, French, German, Italian, Russian, keeps on pumping high pressure propaganda everywhere in America. These worldly wise nations realize the tremendous power and prestige of the great Republic of the New World.

"As far as India goes, very little is done. It is true that every one in America knows the name of Gandhi and Tagore. A few people, particularly interested in science, have heard of Raman and Saha. The reputation of Sir J. C. Bose was much wider.

"Dr. Will Durant, through his book on The History of Oriental Civilization and his lectures, has done a tremendous service to India, by showing how great India's contribution to civilization has been in the past.

"Dr. Syud Hossain, Dr. Har Dayal, Dr. Taraknath Das, the late Mr. Dhan Gopal Mukerji, have all raised India's prestige in America.

"But there is a crying need for a closer relationship between our country and the United States.

"Strangely enough, there has been a sort of unconscious attraction between these two great countries. I believe that there is a basic reason for that. India and America are not island nations, like England, Japan and Italy (a Peninsula.) They are both continental nations. vast countries inhabited by most varied types of peoples. There are natural and historical similarities between Americans Indians

"The Indian National Congress, let it be remarked, borrowed its title from the American Congress. Underlying that was sound historical intuition. Our Indian leaders recognized long ago that America represented Modernism which India needs.

"There is too much mediaevalism prevalent in India even today, although I have witnessed, here since my return some profound changes in the direction of modernity.

"But what is mediaeval and what is modern? History tells us the difference. It is mediaeval to be superstitious and not free. It is modern to be free and scientific.

"Now, although several European countries have great scientists, nowhere in the world is such a close relationship between science and freedom as in America.

"As the great Chinese philosopher, Hu Shi, now Ambassador at Washington, has said, true spirituality consists in handling human relations scientifically and as free men and free women. What is true of China is truer of India. We need the American spirit, the spirit of liberty and of science.

"The terrible religious and communal feuds of India are symptoms of a mediaeval attitude of life. Becoming modern is possible only through greater and easier contact with the Great Societies, such as America, where the patterns of life are far more modern than in this land.

"It should be possible for thousands of Indians of to-day and to-morrow to visit the United States. Equally important it is to encourage the coming of Americans to India.

SYNTHESIS OF EAST AND WEST.

"Such things should be done by careful planning. The right sort of Indians should go to America. The right sort of Americans should be brought here. The great civilization of to-morrow can be built up only through such efforts for the synthesis of the East and the West."

Real Diamonds Ear Studs Rs 90/- and above
Real Diamond Nose Rins Rs 12/- and above
NAROTAMDAS BHAU
LAMINGTON ROAD,
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YOUR HEART is protesting—

When Work-time lacks Interest
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When Life becomes lifeless—

THINK OF IT!

The Human Heart

PULSATES 100,800 TIMES EVERY DAY—
PUMPS EIGHT TONS OF BLOOD EVERY DAY—
USES 14 POUNDS OF PRESSURE FOR EVERY CONTRACTION—

THE HEART
Hardest worked Organ in the Body

The duty of the Arteries is to convey the Blood to every part of the Body and thus feed the vital Body cells. The Blood is always moving—in some cases as fast as 16 inches per second—and upon its normal flow, life depends. If the blood is restricted in some way, the Health suffers immediately because the constantly wearing tissue composed of blood cells is deprived of new nourishment. The Heart causes the Blood to circulate and any disorder of the Arteries must lead to disorder of the Heart.

During middle life, though often before, lime salt deposits in the Arteries render them narrow and brittle. This means that greater force is required to pump the blood through the narrow arteries, thus producing heavy pressure and extra work upon the heart valves. This disorder is known as High Blood Pressure and in simple language means that your Heart is protesting because the blood cannot flow through the Arteries in a normal easy manner.

Fallacies Concerning High Blood Pressure.

There is a widespread belief that High Blood Pressure is due to 'too much blood' or 'blood that is too rich.' Actually the quantity or quality of the blood has nothing to do with the 'pressure.' It is, therefore, unwise to deprive yourself of foods known to make blood or enrich blood if you are a victim of High Blood Pressure. The sensible treatment is, without question, a course of 'Phyllosan' Tablets.

What are 'Phyllosan' Tablets?

The chief constituent of 'Phyllosan' Tablets is a vegetable extract which eminent scientists have described as being 'the most wonderful substance in our world.' It is extracted from the green leaves of Nature and in its concentrated form, supplies a vitalizing, rejuvenating substance upon which every living thing in this world depends. Dr. Buergi, M.D., of Berne University, Switzerland, under whose personal supervision 'Phyllosan' Tablets are made, spent 15 years critical research before he succeeded in isolating this wonderful substance without detriment to its vitalizing power.

DON'T GIVE IT EXTRA WORK

Renewed Blood Stream within 14 Days.

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"I got a small bottle on Tuesday and by Friday following I could feel the benefit. My friends say how well I look."—H.U.

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"I had suffered agonies with my head through blood pressure. Before I had used half the bottle, all pain and dizziness had left me."—W.L.

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"I was so ill with Syncope of the heart I never thought to live and now after only six days taking the tablets I feel well, young and strong."—E.B.

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Mainly About Motion Pictures

BOMBAY FILM DIARY

CENTRAL: "Such Hai" (It's True) Saraswati Cinetone film, starring Motilal and Rose. Notable comment on the problem of untouchability. Good acting by principal Stars. (Second week).

EDWARD & LAMINGTON: "Pyam-e-Haq." Vishnu Cinetone's picture, featuring Anil Kumar, Ashiq Husain, Noor Jehan, etc.

GLOBE: "Secret Five." Rex Pictures' "thriller," featuring Jal Merchant and Vatsala Kumtekar. (Second week).

KRISHNA: "Dushman." New Theatre's fine film. Starring Saigal, Leela Desai and Najmul Husain. Outstanding current release. Fine songs by Saigal. (Third week).

MAJESTIC: "Bramhachari." Huns' rollicking comedy, now in Hindustani. Starring Winayak with Meenakshi. A laugh-riot. (28th week).

MINERVA: "Prem ki Jyot." Ruby Pictures' maiden effort. Starring Sulochana with B'limoria and Jal Merchant. (Fourth week).

OPERA HOUSE: "Mother India." Second Indian colour film, glorifying Indian motherhood Featuring Sharifa, Ghulam Mohd.,

(Continued in col. 7)

Accent On Comedy!

Comedies are evidently in vogue these days. On the left are Sabita Devi, Bibbo and Prabha in "Ladies Only", Sagar's smart film at Pathe. In the centre are Rama Shukul and Hansa who are starred in Bombay Talkies' new film "Nav Jeevan" which is expected to be another comedy triumph.

Film "Such Hai" (It's True), Saraswati film at Central, Baba Vyas (seen above) provides some most amusing moments and proves himself to be a versatile character-actor.

STUDIO SPY REPORTS

That Punjabi pictures are much in demand these and several local studios are taking up Punjabi films.

That Director Mahbub's next picture (after completing "The Only Way.") may be "Alibaba And Forty Thieves" in Punjabi.

That Hon. Mr K. M. Munshi's famous story "Prithvi Vallabh" will shortly go into production at Sagar Studios, to be directed by Mr. Nandlal.

That "Gold" is title of Director Chaudhury's next picture of Saraswati.

That "Tumhari Jeet" and "Dil Hi To Hai" are the intriguing titles of forthcoming pictures of Film Corporation of India, Calcutta.

That Madhuri may make one more film for Ranjit before leaving for England.

That Vishnu Cinetone are now producing "Husn Ara" featuring Shamim, Anil Kumar and K. N. Singh.

That Everest Pictures' "Sitara" has been completed and is now being edited by Director Ezra Mir.

"Nav Jeevan" To Follow "Bhabi"

Interesting Facts About Bombay Talkies' New Film

Here is the inside "dope" on the Bombay Talkies new film "Nav Jeevan," just completed at the Malad Studios, which is scheduled for All-India premiere at Roxy, on 25th instant

"Nav-Jeevan" is a story written by Sjt. Saradindu Banerjee who wrote "Bhabi" in which his sense of spontaneous humour has been universally recognised. In "Nav-Jeevan" the audience, we are assured, will find side-splitting situations aptly blended with drama, and punctuated by songs and dance-duets resulting in a film of considerable promise. In "Nav-Jeevan" Sjt. Banerjee is said to have given us a totally novel theme, a speciality of which will be that some of the prominent characters of the play will be seen in ultra-modern atmosphere as well as in the atmosphere of ages long gone by.

In Hansa, a new-comer to the Bombay Talkies, the company hope to introduce through her part as Menaka in "Nav-Jeevan" yet another new star whose charming personality, gifted voice and dramatic ability may bring her as great a fame as Renuka Devi.

Co-starring with Hansa is Rama Shukul whose work in "Bhabi" as Anupam marked him out as an actor of uncommon ability. Rama Shukul as Mahendra in "Nav-Jeevan" has had to tackle a versatile part which is at once that of a romantic lover, a hero responsible for thrilling acts of valour as well as a fool responsible for rollicking laughter

"MATLAB YEH KE...?

Another character whom the audience will enjoy is that of Jairam played by V. H. Desai. No one who has seen "BHABI" can forget his superb acting as Benoy Babu and his slogan "Matlab yeh ke..." As Jairam in "Nav-Jeevan," he is expected to score another triumph

Mumtaz Ali, whose many admirers throughout the country were getting restive at not seeing him appear lately, will be happy at the news that in "Nav-Jeevan" a proper vehicle has been found for his talent as an actor and dancer. Mumtaz Ali as Chandu will be found as the centre of many hilarious situations. He is also to be seen in two dance-duets which will once again establish that Mumtaz's dances have a rare technique and an exquisite charm. Partnering him in these duets is Saroj Borkar. She has been seen and appreciated in many previous pictures of the company. But so far she did not get an opportunity to show her talent in singing. In "Nav-Jeevan" she sings and dances with Mumtaz.

P. F. Pithawala, the Bombay Talkies veteran, whose genial acting in "Bhabi" as Dinabandhu, is still fresh in our memory, will be seen in "Nav-Jeevan," as a lovable doctor, a part totally dissimilar to any he had played before.

MORE NEW-COMER!

Recognizing a special style and charm which Rani Bala showed in a chorus-dance in "Vachan" the studio executive have given her an opportunity in "Nav-Jeevan" of a complete dance sequence—this she is said to have executed with her partner, Bolen Dutt, with such consummate artistry that it promises to be a highlight of the picture.

Yet another new-comer to the Bombay Talkies is Rai Mohan He will be seen in the part of "Jeevan"—a part which required so much ability that prior to Rai Mohan's selection three other more experienced actors tried the part and failed.

NOORIE INAUGURATES "PAYAM-E-HAQ"

Vishnu Cinetone Picture At Lamington

On Friday last Hon. Mr. M. Y. Noorie inaugurated Vishnu Cinetone's new film "Payam-e-Haq" (Message of Virtue) at the Lamington Talkies, in the presence of a large gathering.

BABURAO PENDHARKAR, who plays the lead in Huns' sociological film "Devata," at West End.

Mr. Noorie in his speech laid stress on the utility of films as a powerful medium of education combined with decent entertainment, and expressed his full sympathy with the Indian Film Industry, which was undoubtedly making rapid strides, inspite of its many limitations. He further hoped that "Payam-e-Haq" would carry its message of Virtue and high ideals and thus achieve the purpose of the producers.

Mr. Natvarshyam thanked Mr. Noorie for attending the function and garlanded him.

"Payam-e-Haq" features Anil Kumar, Ashiq Husain and Noor Jehan It is a costume picture with a Muslim background.

IT WAS "HOUSE FULL" AT THE FILM LUNCH

Movie Folk Discuss Their Problem

"Foreign Producers Must Respect Indian Sentiment"
—SIR RAHIMTOOLAH CHINOY.

"STUDIO WORKERS ARE THE REAL BOSSES"
—MR. CHANDULAL SHAH.

"We Have Served You With Our Hearts' Blood"
—PRITHVIRAJ.

It was literally "House Full" (as Mr Chandulal Shah pointed out) at the Film Lunch held at the Taj last Sunday.

Over four hundred people representing every branch of the film industry were present. That alone made it a unique occasion. Never before have men and women from different studios come together in such a large number.

A Fan's Dream Come True!

It was a film fan's most extravagant dream come true. All the stars you could wish to meet were there—not shadows on the screen but in flesh and blood. To name but a few, alphabetically, whom I spotted in this huge gathering—Bibbo, Billimoria, Devika Rani, Gohar, the Devi, Kumar, K. N. Singh, Motilal, Mubarak, Naseem, Prithviraj, Puri, Rama Shukul, Sabita Devi, Sardar Akhtar, Sunalini Devi, Trilok Kapur, Vasantee, V. H. Desai and Violet Cooper.

As the many Publicity Managers present (most of whom, I noticed, had congregated on the same table) would have liked to describe it, it was in every way an All-Star cast.

To ensure proper acting by their respective artistes, the Directors were present in full force —prominent among them being Baburao Pendharkar, Badami, Ezra Mir, Franz Osten, Kardar Shantaram and Sohrab Modi. Baburao and Shantaram had specially come all the way from Kolhapur and Poona, respectively.

Among the studio executives Mr Chandulal Shah (of Ranjit) Mr. Chimanlal Desai (of Sagar), Rai Sahib Chunilal and (a real pleasant surprise) Mr. Himansu Rai were present.

"All-Talking . . . . ."

One will hesitate to call it a good musical. The usual restaurant lunch-hour music was rather insipid and one wished some of the Music Directors present took a hand to brighten up matters. But it was a talkie alright. No less than nine speeches were delivered and, for once, I was not bored by them. Coming as they did from the representatives of every phase of the film industry, they touched upon some very vital problems concerning the future of the cinema in India. They revealed a lively interest on the part of studio workers in their craft. If the same keen interest is to be taken in the deliberations of the Motion Picture Congress next month, it is already assured of a tremendous success.

A Happy Augury

After the lunch, Sir Rahimtoolah Chinoy, President of the Motion Picture Society of India, set the ball rolling.

"That the proposed Congress will be a great success", he said, "is clearly indicated by the thoroughly representative character of this large gathering where I see before me representatives of every branch and section of the film industry—Producers, Distributors, Exhibitors, Artistes, Technicians and others who are keenly interested in the progress of the industry. I congratulate the Executive Committee on the good response they have received to their invitations and consider it a happy augury for the future of the film industry. Though yet in its infancy, the film industry has an important part to play in the education and entertainment field and I for one rejoice to find that our country is fully alive to its needs and is showing a broad and long vision in the development of this field.

"Personal contacts inevitably lead to sympathetic understanding and mutual goodwill. I therefore, congratulate the organisers of the Congress on having hit upon the idea of a Film-Lunch, which, I believe, is the first function of its kind in the history of the Indian film industry.

Respect Indian Sentiment

"When the importers or representatives of foreign pictures realise the strength behind the Congress", continued Sir Rahimtoolah "they will be in a position to impress upon their principals the supreme need of respecting Indian opinion and sentiment in the matter of film manufacture. Films, offensive to Indian sentiments, can have no welcome in this country and producers of such films will have to beware of carrying on propaganda against India through the medium of films.

I am sure that this Congress will dispel any ideas that may be lurking in some minds that it is an affair of the bosses. The Congress affords opportunities for clearing misunderstandings, if any, for explaining the aims and objects of the film industry and for bridging home to all—Government and public alike—the economic, educational and political importance of this industry which already occupies about the 8th place in the major industries of our country".

"It is my earnest hope", concluded Sir Rahimtoolah, "that the objects with which the Film-Lunch and the Congress have been arranged will be fully achieved and that the Congress will be a grand success".

Not A Show Of The Bosses

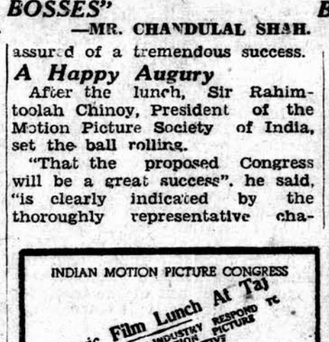
Mr. Chandulal J. Shah, Chair-

(Continued on page 11, col. 5)

INDIAN MOTION PICTURE CONGRESS
Historic Film Lunch At Taj
ALL BRANCHES OF INDUSTRY RESPOND TO INVITATION OF MOTION PICTURE CONGRESS EXECUTIVE
Film Lunch
Film Lunch
Over Four Hundred Persons At Historic Gathering
Progress Of Film Industry
CONGRESS TO BE HELD NEXT MONTH
THE FILM HAS FOUND ITS FEET
Representative Lunch Gathering
At The Taj
Taj Mahal Hotel Bombay.
13th March 1939

A LUNCH THAT MADE THE HEADLINES!

NASEEM: Minerva Star, spoke on behalf of the actresses: "Let's have more such functions."



Bhim and Maruti Pahelwan in Rex Pictures' "Secret Five," a thriller, at Globe

"Ladies Only" Upsets Production Plans

Smart Sagar Comedy Starts A New Vogue

The success of that crazy-comedy hit "Ladies Only" produced by Sagar Movietone is reported to have upset the production plans of several studios. Two major companies have scrapped several schedules suffering a heavy loss in initial preparations and expenses and launched similar comedy films.

It is evident that the crazy comedy school of production has come to stay in Indian films—at least so for the next couple of years.

A year back when the Sagar Movietone announced their first crazy-comedy. "Three Hundred Days and After," critics and experts looked askance and wondered how our people would receive something which only Americans are supposed to understand.

"Ladies Only" silenced all these fears and criticisms by drawing a huge crowd on the opening day at the Pathe. And the three weeks gone by, have from day to-day underlined the wisdom of the producers in launching a new enterprise in film production.

"Ladies Only" has been drawing large and appreciative crowds which unanimously endorse the entertainment value of the picture.

In truth, however, "Ladies Only" is not merely a comedy though it is essentially meant for entertainment. The story is treated with a subtle satire which makes it all the more intriguing.

As a really clever entertainment, an aspect not frequently found in Indian pictures, "Ladies Only" truly ushers a new era in this commercialised art of film production.

AND NOW "THE SON OF FRANKENSTEIN"!

Sequel To Horror Film Coming To Eros Theatre

The history of scientific research is studded with efforts to create life without the aid of nature. Only recently, however, have man's attempts been greeted with some success. Men of science will be interested in the motion picture, "Son of "Frankenstein", which features a somewhat similar though more astounding scientific feat.

The amazing story of Frankenstein, the scientist who made a body from dead men, and then found the ray to give this inhuman thing life, is surpassed in the story of his son, whose brilliant scientific knowledge enables him to bring the creature back to life after 20 years.

The exciting scenes in the laboratory where Dr. Frankenstein works feverishly to create the spark of life in the Monster, and the amazing background of scientific apparatus, is something no medical man or man of science will want to miss. In addition to its scientific theme, the film offers a dramatic, spinetingling story.

"Son of Frankenstein" begins its engagement at the "Eros" Theatre on Friday, 17th instant.

P. JAIRAJ, the clever young actor, currently seen in "Bhabi" will next be seen in "Rifle Girl," coming to Imperial.

SUPPORT FOR AGITATION AGAINST "GUNGADIN"

The agitation against "Gungadin" which resulted in a ban on the film in Bengal is receiving India-wide support.

The editor of "Filmindia" has received the following telegram from Mr. Kriparam, editor of "Movies," Delhi:—

"Thanks to your efforts Gungadin banned in Bengal congratulations. Endeavour stop its circulation throughout English-speaking. "Movies" promises full cooperation."

A similar telegram has been received from the editor, "Chitraprakash," Delhi, and several other upcountry papers.

(Continued from col. 1)

Sushila, etc. (Eighth week).

PATHE: "Ladies Only". Sagar comedy, starring Sabita Devi with Surendra, Bibbo and Prabha. Good fun. (Fourth week).

PLAZA: "Service Ltd." Sagar film, starring Surendra and Maya. (Revival).

ROXY: "Bhabi." Bombay Talkies' film, introducing a new star in Renuka Devi with P. Jairaj and Rama Shukul. Excellent entertainment. (13th week).

SUPER: "Hero No 1" Prakash Pictures' crime "thriller." Featuring Jayant and Gulab. (Second week).

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IMPORTANT FACTS ABOUT FEVER

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OUR READERS' VIEWS

Turf Club Dividend Rule

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—The following is a copy of a letter which I have addressed to the Home Minister of Bombay:—

"I have the honour to address you on the following matter of public interest in connection with a certain rule of the Royal Western India Turf Club Ltd. which is running its business under a licence from the Government

I attended Races at Mahaluxmi on the 6th instant and purchased a 'place' ticket of Rs. 10 on the 8th horse "Affinity' in the 7th race Northumberland Plate. I had also purchased from the Club's Tote several other tickets on horses running in other races. Through ouversight I forgot to cash my place ticket on "Affinity" which won the race and declared a dividend of Rs. 14 for place. This was discovered by me at 9 p.m. on the same day. On the following morning at 8-30 a.m. I went to the Club's offices and was informed that no payment would be made to me. under the rules of the Club, since the ticket was not presented upto 9 p.m. on the day of the issue. i.e., the 6th instant. This may be the rule and I am not particular whether I got the dividend of Rs. 14 or not. But my object in making this representation to your goodself is to ascertain the reasonableness of this rule from the public's point of view. The races are over at 6-30 p.m. Is it reasonable to expect persons to run back to Mahaluxmi from a distance within 2 hours and 30 minutes in order to claim the dividend which through oversight may not have been collected. Does the R.W.I.T. Club Ltd. believe that the public have no other occupation? The public—why even the stand members of which I am one, have no say in the framing of rules or of amending such rules, and in the circumstances, the public have a right to look to you, Sir, for justice. I am informed that the Club has prescribed 12 noon on the following day, as the latest time for collecting dividend on a double ticket. If this is so. why is not the same facility given to a purchaser of an ordinary ticket as in the case referred to above?

I am also informed that in Lucknow, the time allowed for claiming dividends on even ordinary tickets is 9 a.m. on the following day. I trust you will kindly go into this question from the point of view of public interest and get the R.W.I.T Club Ltd. to amend the rule under question, if you are convinced of my grievance. It will be interesting to know in what manner such unpaid dividends are utilized.

I may add that I will be satisfied with a reasonable amendment of the rule in question and a notification to the public to that effect. I am not particular whether my claim of Rs 14 is entertained or not. I submit that 12 noon on the day following the races would be considered a reasonable time for claiming dividends. I enclose the ticket in question.

I shall be obliged if you will kindly intimate to me at your convenience as to whether Government propose taking any steps with the Club authorities in the matter.

As this matter is of considerable public interest I am sending it for publication in the press.—Yours. etc.,

GORDHANDAS BHAGWANDAS.

Tax On Petrol

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—Hon. Mr. Latthe can hardly be congratulated for his "sales tax" on petrol. Petrol is already heavily taxed and the motorists in Western India pay a very heavy burden of taxation already including taxes in rubber. spare parts, etc. As it is Bombay District towns that pay more for petrol than English towns, a tax like this is a direct hindrance to progress. Cheap transport is essential for trade revival and road transport deserves encouragement not killing. The tax will make progress impossible.

Least of all we are not promised better roads. How can in fairness the motorist be expected to carry a heavy burden so that the "Dry experiment can be tried"?.—Yours. etc.

A. N. DIKSHIT.
B.A., B.Sc. (London.)

Baroda

Government Securities

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—The statement of Sir James Grigg in the Legislative Assembly regarding protection to dealers in securities in reply to question of Mr. Manu Subedar as to whether Government's attention had been drawn to judgment of the Privy Council in the Secretary of State vs. Bank of India Ltd. and the comments thereon by correspondence in newspapers is highly unsatisfactory. It has been previously pointed out that the position taken up by the Government of defending the implied indemnity over and above the express indemnity under section 21 of the Indian Securities Act of 1920 is indefensible in view of the history and the representations by the Government itself in the Guide for Investors for Government Securities and Government Securities Manual issued under their authority.

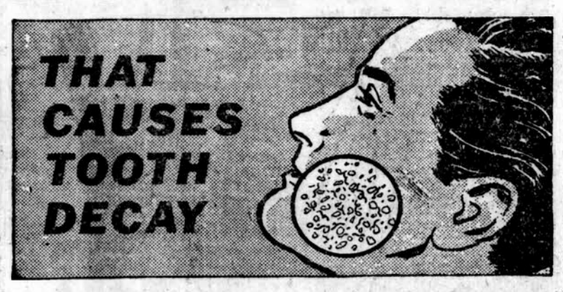
According to Sir James now the Government's idea is to reserve their right to claim implied indemnity against the renewer of the note. which means that damocles' sword will hang on the holder of the renewed note with a limitation period of 60 years with interest and costs perhaps added inspite of his having got the same renewed after a proper inquiry, which the Statute and the Rules contemplate to be made by the Government Officer.

It may be stated again that when the Select Committee considered the draft Bill of the Indian Securities Act, the intention of the Government was to give clean title and the Committee stated that "the Authorities consulted on the Bill have expressed an opinion that where a Government Promissory Note is renewed after due inquiry, "the holder' of the renewed note should be given a "clean title." Can it be seriously suggested that the intention of Sir James Grigg is in consonance with the intention of the Government in the year 1920, for. under the decision of the Privy Council "the holder" of the note would not find how such a clean title as he would have now to return the value of the note with interest and costs, if any, of the Government whenever a dispute as to title arose and Government claimed indemnity. Would it be a clean title in favour of such a holder' The remedy suggested by Sir James Grigg is no remedy but is to confound the 'malady' further. The results would be that the Government Securities would be as little negotiable, as cheques and promissory notes and Hundies are negotiable amongst persons who know each other only in name but in actual practice, for, every buyer of the Government Securities would have to verify if he does not want any trouble to arise afterwards, to investigate the whole chain of previous endorsements as to whether they are valid and proper. Is it really possible in current day to day business to investigate all this? It is common knowledge that it is impossible even for Banks to investigate in ordinary course the validity about such endorsements much less for ordinary dealers. The position is that the holder of the note even after having the note renewed would still remain liable and knowing this, the prospective buyer will have to consider carefully as to whether he should go in for purchase of a Government security and court a leap in the dark.

Another view point which may be considered is whether any one should sympathise with those who allow the securities through their negligence their signatures to be forged or otherwise dealt with 'mala fide' and put innocent people to trouble or amend the law as suggested below. In cases of this kind it is mostly a question of to innocent persons suffering and question arises—whether those who allow through negligence and or behind confidence in others to play with their securities should be allowed to be compensated or whether they should be penalised by amending the present law that forgery does not create any title as suggested below. It is known that following the English Rule it has been held in India that in the absence of specific Statutory provision unlike the English one forgery does not create any title. even though under section 58 of the Negotiable Instruments Act inspite of the offence like fraud. etc., having been committed at the time of negotiation of the instrument, title passes to the holder in due course, the only exception being made regarding forgery. There are some Jurists who are of the opinion that in cases of forgery, we must not follow the English Law and not exclude the word "forgery" from the word "offence" under section 58 with the result that the holder in due course of negotiable instruments would be entitled to a clean title inspite of there being forgery As a remedy, it is suggested that the view of Justice Stephen in 32 Cal. p. 799 that there was no distinction in India between cases of no title and defective title and that the general plea under the Law merchant that forgery does not create title should not be adopted in India should be considered and Government securities should be governed by the amended rule. The result would be that all difficulties would be obviated and innocent purchasers and holders of securities would be protected.—Yours. etc

TANUBHAI D. DESAI.

IT'S MOUTH ACID



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"OUTSIDERS" SCORE IN FILM RACE!

"Dushman", "Bramhachari" "Devata" And "Such Hai"

Is Bombay still the leader in film production?

At least four of the most popular current releases have come from studios outside Bombay.

"Dushman," at Krishna, is a tribute to the genius of Nitin Bose and the production efficiency of New Theatres, Calcutta. Starring Saigal with Leela Desai and Najmul Husain, it is easily the best picture in town.

"Such Hai"

From Poona has come, Saraswati's "Such Hai" (It is True), in many ways a notable production, dealing with the ever-important subject of untouchability. Excellent acting by Motilal, Rose and Baba Vyas lends power to the picture which is much above the average of many Bombay studios.

"Bramhachari"

It has almost become a landmark of Bombay—"Bramhachari," the Huns' comedy, now in Hindustani, at Majestic! Its record-breaking run is proof positive of its popularity. Some say its humour is too broad. Others dispute it. One should see it and judge for oneself. We need not add that it was produced in Kolhapur.

Another Hun's success in the make of Brahmnachari" is seen at West End—"Devata." Starring Baburao Pendharkar with Meenakshi and Indira Wadkar, this film (written by Mr. Khandekar) calls the bluff of traditional ideals and questions the wisdom of glorifying woman as a goddess. It is a human document of obvious social significance.

Besides their technical excellence, it will be noticed that all these films (including the comedy, "Bramhachari") reveal a serious interest in the vital social problems of the country. On the other hand, (with the exception of Bombay Talkies "Bhabi," and Sagar's "Ladies Only") the local productions currently seen, possess neither much quality nor any outstanding box-office value. Most of them are "thrillers" in frank imitation of Hollywood crime pictures. There is a lesson in it somewhere—if only Bombay producers will care to learn it.

K. A. A.

MOVIE FOLK DISCUSS THEIR PROBLEM

(Continued from page 10)

man of the Executive Committee of the Motion Picture Congress speaking next said that the success of the Lunch, the general enthusiasm that had been shown by all ranks proved something that he was very anxious to establish, namely, that the Indian Motion Picture Congress is by no means the show of the bosses. It is the show of the whole industry, from the financiers behind the scenes to the merest coolly in the studios.

Mr. Chandulal then went on to trace the genesis of the Motion Picture Congress. The film industry, he said, has not been entirely without organisation in the past. There were bodies like the Motion Picture Society of India and other associations dealing with various sectional interests These bodies contributed a good deal to internal organisation when the industry was building itself up. The forthcoming Indian Motion Picture Congress would prove that the industry had now grown out of its infancy and that it was able to take care of itself through a powerful nation-wide organisation.

The film industry has been so far getting consistent support from the public and the Press but the Government had been equally consistently, ignoring it. But when the Congress was fully organised with the united support of all ranks of the industry behind it, they would be able to force them to change this attitude.

Addressing the workers, Mr. Shah requested them not to think that the industry was not theirs.

"You are the real bosses of the industry", he assured them, "and not the few dozens of men who control the studios"

Coming to the objects of the Congress, Mr. Shah said that its first aim was organisation. From organisation would follow many benefits. For instance. and with due acknowledgments to the financiers who had risked their money in the industry and but for whom it would not have been what it is, the industry was not even yet recognised as a sound investment by banks with the result that money was not easily available for film production.

The help of the workers, said Mr. Shah, is very essential if the Congress is to be a success and in order that they may cooperate without undue strain on their purses, a special class of Workers' Delegates had been created with a fee of Rs. 2 as against the usual Rs. 10 but with all the privileges of the ordinary delegates. He hoped that every worker in every studio would join the Congress.

Films For Peace

Sir Richard Temple, Director of Bombay Talkies, Ltd., remarked that the success of the industry depended on the interest the workers took in it.

The film is one of the greatest forces in the modern world, Through the film and its marvellous capacity to show lands and people as they were, they could introduce the peoples of different countries to one another with some hope of their understanding each other. This measure of personal contact that the film was capable of bringing about was one of the greatest forces working for peace and international goodwill in the world to-day.

So far as the Indian Film Industry is concerned, we have to consider two points, first what it owes to India and second what it owes to the world abroad.

As regards the first point, Sir Richard continued, our duty to the public of this country lay in giving it the best of which we are capable. We should see that the four or eight annas of the poor member of the public is amply re-paid when he goes to see a film.

"As regards the world abroad, the film industry had a great task to perform. We are familiar with the complaint of misrepresentation of India in films made in other countries. Let us then, make films showing the real India and educate people abroad as to our true condition."

When "Bioscope" Was Taboo!

The journalists, too, were represented.

Mr. B. G Horniman Editor of the "Bombay Sentinel" made a very interesting speech in the course of which he described his recollections of the Indian films.

He believed he had seen the very first film made in India at a time when it was the practice to show it in a tent and the word "Bioscope" was in common use. He remembered a curious fact in connection with one of the first films made by Mr Phalke when superstition was exploited to stop the exhibition of mythological films and cinema houses got "mysteriously burnt.

Mr. Horniman asserted that the Indian film industry need not be ashamed of the progress it had made. In technical efficiency it was now miles ahead of where it was even two or three years ago. The industry has now reached a standard where it can look forward to a bright future and claim recognition along with the very best abroad.

Much has been heard recently about the anti-Indian films made abroad which represented India in an unfavourable light. Mr Horniman hoped that the industry would force Government to take effective action. But for anything effective to be accomplished it was not enough to ban or boycott the offending films alone. All the films made by the offending companies must be banned and boycotted if they were to realise their mistake.

Naseem, the charming Minerva star, made a modest little speech. in which she expressed the hope that such functions would be held more often.

Mr. B. M. Tata of the Wadia Movietone, speaking on behalf of the technicians assured the industry of their fullest co-operation

They Gave Their Hearts' Blood!

Prithviraj Kapoor, late of New Theatres who has only recently joined the Ranjit Movietone, made a notable speech—subtly humorous and full of the enthusiasm of an artiste. Speaking on behalf of the artistes "who have little money and are often told they have no brains" (laughter), he said they had nourished the film industry with their hearts' blood (Applause). Referring to anti-Indian films he said it was not enough to ban them "We must produce films for the international market which would show to the world India as she really is." Thus he hoped. the Indian artistes, too, would have a chance of earning a world-wide reputation like the Hollywood stars.

"Chal Se"

In a humorous but purposeful and pointed speech in Gujerati, Mr. Pande (of Sagar Movietone) attacked the *"Chal Se"* (Let it be!' policy of the studios which was the chief factor for the lack of quality pictures. So long as *"Chal Se"* remains the slogan, there can be neither artistic nor technical improvement in Indian films

Rai Sahib Chunilal thanked Sir Rahimtoolah Chinoy for presiding over the function. It was through the co-operation of such eminent public men, he said, that the film industry had gained official recognition

WEST END: "Devata." Huns Pictures' sociological drama in Marathi. Starring Baburao Pendharkar with Indira Waikar and Meenakshi. Recommended to Marathi-knowing cine-goers. (Fifth week).

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South African Letter

Racialism Runs Amuck

Indians Will Soon Become Untouchables In Africa

(From Our Correspondent)
JOHANNESBURG, Feb 19.

The Minister of the Interior Mr. R. Stuttaford will propose to the Government that legislation be introduced granting authority to register a servitude prohibiting the lease and sale of land to Asiatics and the occupation of land by Asiatics, if, for example, 60 per cent. of the owners of properties agree to it. The servitudes will be registered free of charge. The Bill, in simple words, is designed to effect segregation of Asiatics from the European areas compulsorily if 60 per cent. of the European landlords decide to demarcate their particular area as the sole reserve of the white brahmins

SUBMISSION TO INDIAN HATRED

This bill has been the outcome of the representations made to the Minister about three months ago by a deputation of 17 representatives of the Transvaal led by Mr. J. M. van H. Brink, Member of the Executive of the Transvaal Provincial Arministration. The representations which secured the promise from the Minister are summarised as follows:

The immigration of Asiatics is increasing

The laws prohibiting the ownership of immovable property by Asiatics are not properly enforced.

Indians are chiefly responsible for the boycott of national mark products

Europeans and European girls are employed by Asiatics.

Asiatics with their families reside under very unhygienic circumstances on their business premises.

The deputation asked that once and for all a solution of the problem must be found, that the immediate segregation of Asiatics and separate residential and business areas must be provided for Asiatics. They stressed the desirability of passing legislation on the lines of the Class Areas Bill.

UNFOUNDED ACCUSATIONS

Any student of Asiatic affairs in the Union can refute the arguments advanced by the propagandists of segregation by documentary proofs, as the Asiatic immigration has entirely stopped since 1914, that it is not the fault of the Asiatics that the prohibitory laws are enforced and again the evasion of laws has been so to say little according to the evidence tendered before the Murray Commission, that the persons responsible for the boycott of National Mark Products (i.e. vegetable and fruit products certified as National mark products) were not the Indians but the European wholesale merchants, that the Europeans serve in Indian shops and do not leave them inspite of virulent propaganda, because they are treated respectably and paid better wages and that there has been a great change in the standard of living of the Asiatics, during the last ten years and it is not in any way inferior than that of the middle class white.

CAPETOWN POLITICAL ATMOSPHERE.

The political atmosphere at Capetown, the legislative capital of the Union, is volcanic as far as the non-European issue is concerned. The Indian representatives have been trying to seek relief, but the latest reports convey the impression that very little hope can be entertained for the success of the mission. The Feetham recommendations, it appears, will be shelved for an indefinite period and either the Stuttaford Servitude Bill or Mr. Friend's Residential Segregation Bill are undoubtedly to be introduced in the legislature. In either case, the result will be the wholesale segregation and ultimate ruination of a large majority of the Indian polulation settled in this sub-continent for nearly 80 years.

Such bills are an open insult to India, China and the rest of Asia inasmuch as they brand the Asiatics as undesirables. India cannot ignore or overlook the blow that will deal to her growing prestige in the world. As such, it becomes an international problem and leaders like Mahatma Gandhi, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Moulana Abul Kalam Azad and Mr. M. A Jinnah should exert the strongest pressure on the Government of India to put up a self-respecting fight against the oppressive and unjust policy of the Union Government. A concerted opposition by India and China might bring the irrepressible Union to its realisation of the international dangers of the policy of Asiatic humiliation.

India should also note that the South African statesmen are in a dead hurry to heap up anti-Indian legislations before India achieves independence. The leaders should gird up the loins to prevent the further humiliation of Indians abroad by playing the political cards dexterously. Meanwhile a demand should be made from the length and breadth of India for the withdrawal of segregation bills and the holding of the round table conference wherein India should be represented by front rank nationalist leaders.

COLOUR PETITION.

Although the Nationalist Party is numerically weak in the Union Parliament, it wields a powerful influence in the shaping of the Government policy towards the non-Europeans. The foregoing bills are obviously a surrender to the nationalist agitation, which is echoed in a petition circulated for signatures. The petition which is addressed to the House of Assembly asks for legislation for:

Prohibition of all mixed marriages between Europeans and non-Europeans;

Making punishable as an offence all miscegenation between Europeans and non-Europeans,

Putting a stop to Europeans living together in the same residential areas; and

The carrying out of an economic as well as political segregation between Europeans and non-Europeans.

The South African Institute of Race Relations appeals to the Nationalist Party to withdraw the petition as it demands the application of the principle of segregation uniformity to all non-Europeans in every sphere of life and as it has already begun to fan race-antagonism into flames. It is practically certain that the Malanites are not going to listen to reason from the lips of such "negrophilist" organisation as the S A Institute of Race Relations.

DAY OF PRAYER

Concurrently with this move, the Cape Province well-known until recently for its generous leanings towards the non-Europeans is in the throes of the non-European passive revolt on account the segregation ordinance drafted by the Administrator of the Cape for introduction into the provincial legislature. This move on the part of the Government has provoked such hostility from the non-Europeans that they have united and decided to fight against it to the very last.

A meeting of coloured people at Mossel Bay has protested the Ordinance was unwarranted and un-Christian. It was proposed that a day of prayer and intercession be observed throughout the Union to "beseech the Almighty to intervene that no further uncharitable measures and insults be added to those now in existence against a depressed race.

SEGREGATION RUNS AMUCK.

South Africa has gone so to say segregation-mad. With the moves of segregation from the official quarters, the news comes to hand of the public representatives of the local suburbs and adjoining municipalities becoming ready with new schemes of residential segregation in Johannesburg. A deputation is to see the Government and present a plan to remove all non-Europeans, including the residents of the Western Native Township, from the Western suburbs of Johannesburg and concentrate them in a series of new townships round Orlando which is about 10 miles far from the city. Presently Orlando possesses a solitary native location.

If these moves on the part of the white maniacs in this country are not checked by immediate strong representation from the Indian Government, the Indian nationals in South Africa shall be the virtual untouchables of South Africa.

Dr. N. R. Normand, whose oil-painting was unveiled on Saturday last in the Wilson College Hall.

OIL-PAINTING OF DR. A. R. NORMAND

Unveiled By Mr. R. P. Masani

Mr. R P. Masani the Vice-Chancellor designate of Bombay University amidst loud applause unveiled the Oilpainting of Dr. A. RT. Normand on Saturday, in Wilson College Hall. Mr Masani said that he hoped this portrait of Dr. Normand who by his example of selfless devotion to the cause of education has impressed the minds of so many of his former students who still cherish his memory, would serve as a fountain of inspiration for future generations of students who joined this College. Dr. Normand always stood for thoroughness simplicity and devotion and this portrait would always inspire these qualities in those who see it.

In presenting the oilpainting of Dr Normand to the College and in requesting Mr. R. P. Masani to unveil it, Dr. K. G Naik, a distinguished student of Dr. Normand, referred to the manifold qualities of Dr. Normand, as an ideal teacher, a great educationist and a true Christian missionary qualities that endeared him not only to several generations of students who had the opportunity of studying under him but many others who came in close contact with him.

Dr McKenzie in accepting the oilpainting thanked Dr Normand Commemoration Co ittee for their gift.

DEPARTMENT OF PSYCHOLOGY

Developing Latent Capacities Of Students

CALCUTTA, March 14.

With a view to advising courses of training for developing the latent capacities of young boys and girls and suggesting suitable careers and vocations by analysing and measuring their mental abilities, the Department of Psychology of the Calcutta University College of Science will shortly undertake a survey, to be conducted under the direction of Prof. G. Bose, Mr. M. N Banerjee and Mr S K. Bose. For the present the test will be limited to 5,000 students of school-leaving age. But later it will be applied on a more extensive scale all over Bengal.

The department also proposes to undertake test of industrial workers in factories for industrial guidance in matters of strikes, discontent of workers, investigation of criminology etc.—United Press

LAHORE.—Heavy damage to the standing crops was caused last night by hailstorm and rain, which swept over an area of thirty miles, extending from Jandialla Sherkhan in Sheikhupura district to Kaloke and Hafizabad in the Gujranwala district.

Rangoon Letters

COMMUNAL TROUBLE IN RANGOON

Police Resort To Firing To Disperse Crowd

(From Our Correspondent.)
RANGOON, (By Mail.)

Muslims and Hindus fell out shortly before 9 p.m. on the night of Feb. 27 following an attack upon a Muslim woman, Hamidan and her two children. A Gurkha named Gopal who is employed in an Indian (Hindu) food-stall at Fraser Street entered the flat occupied by the woman and it is alleged, stabbed her and the children. Bakridi, brotner of the woman who attempted to save his sister and the children was stabbed to death. It is believed that Gopal was at the stall which is situated just below the flat rented by the woman. Gopal entered the woman's flat in absence of her husband and is alleged to have stabbed them. This news spread out in the city and the Muslims living in he vicinity turned out and attacked the stall where Gopal was employed and other stalls owned by Hindus. Following the incident stalls owned by Hindus were damaged in other parts of the city and also one betel stall was set on fire the same night. Police arrived on the spot and immediately placed Gopal under arrest and sent the injured to the hospital. Civil and Military Police came out and patrolled the city throughout the night.

Civil and Military Police as well as a company of the British Regiment were summoned and patrolled the city. Despite the precautionary measures taken by the authorities attacks on members of each community by members of another continued during the week. Several shops were looted at night and some of the looted goods and cash it is believed have been recovered by the Police. On several occasions Police had to open fire to disperse the crowd. Business premises owned by both Muslims and Hindus remained closed on the next day. According to the bulletin issued by the Commissioner of Police the total casualties are: dead 16, in-patients 96 and out-patients 119.

STUDENTS' STRIKE CALLED OFF

A communique has been issued by the Working Committee of the All-Burma Students' Union to the effect that it has agreed to accept the terms of the agreement arrived at between the elders and the Government in regard to the students' agitation in the country on February 26th. It calls upon all students and Students' Unions in the country to call off the present school and college strike.

Princes Unable To Give Definite Views On Federation

(Continued from Page 16)

ed that the integrity and sovereignty of the states concerned is not impaired. In order to encourage co-operative grouping on the aforesaid basis it is essential that the combination should be entirely voluntary and not rigidly limited to the geographical boundaries of a group so that it may inspire mutual confidence and trust which alone can ensure smooth working.

"Your Excellency has also been pleased to emphasise the need for unity amongst our order. We gratefully appreciate the sincerity of that advice and fully endorse it ourselves. In this connection it is a matter of genuine gratification that generally the Princes of India—big and small—stand united to-day behind the reorganisation proposals which have been adopted by this chamber and blessed by Your Excellency. We feel confident that this step will help us to stand united as a team in the discharge of our obligations to the Crown, to India and to the states."

VICEROY'S CLOSING SPEECH

His Excellency the Crown Representative in bringing the proceedings to a close said:

Some chairmen have difficulty with their meetings and with their audiences but our proceedings are always pleasant and I assure you I am profoundly grateful to Your Highness for the support which you have all given to the chair on this occasion. I wish Your Highness the best of good fortune and all prosperity and I feel quite sure that you may rest contented that the Chamber has achieved some most useful work over the past two days. In particular I congratulate Your Highnesses warmly on the unanimity shown on more than one important topic. (Loud applause)

The Chamber adjourned 'sine die'.—A. P.

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Importance Of Industrial Exhibitions

L. M. Patil Emphasizes Need For Govt. Initiative And Co-ordinating Agency

(From our Correspondent)

POONA, March 12

"Exhibitions play the most important part in the industrial and cultural development of a country. In many European cities periodic exhibition form a regular feature of their economic life. In India where we are striving for greater industrial development such exhibitions are of course very necessary. They should find a definite place in any scheme of industrial planning.'

Thus observed Hon. Mr L. M. Patil, Minister for Industries, declaring open the fourth Poona Industrial Exhibition, organised under the auspices of the Lord Reay Industrial Museum, before a large and distinguished gathering this evening.

HISTORY OF THE MUSEUM

In the course of his address Mr. Patil observed:—

The genesis of the establishment of the Lord Reay Industrial Museum is traceable to the Industrial Exhibition of Swadeshi Articles and Handicrafts organised in Poona in the year 1888 by the Industrial Association of Western India, Poona. The Exhibition was so successful that an idea was hit upon to make permanent arrangements for the sale of Swadeshi articles by establishing a Museum wherein these articles could be exhibited mainly with a view to maintaining business connections between the manufacturers and the consumers. The Museum has started organising industrial exhibitions since 1933 with the following objects:

(1) to encourage Swadeshi products,

(2) to enable new industries being started by bringing to the notice of the local artisans finished products of various industries of different provinces,

(3) to collect information regarding various industries in the country and to give publicity to all important indigenous products.

(4) to encourage the sale of Swadeshi articles by bringing the manufacturers and customers in closer touch, and last but not the least

(5) to secure choicest exhibits for the Museum.

INDUSTRIAL INFORMATION

It has been the endeavour of the Museum authorities to compile detailed and complete information from raw materials to finished products in respect of every industry. It has also been their intention to start a sales section to facilitate sales of exhibited products at fixed prices to the mutual advantage of both the manufacturer and the customer.

THE STATE AND INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITIONS

In the European countries the municipalities 'and Governments' undertake the responsibility of organising industrial exhibitions and fairs in the interests of the economic development of the areas in their administrative charges. In several cases permanent halls have been constructed to hold these functions annually and large sums of money are expended on advertisement. The Poona city Municipality deserves to be congratulated for having done pioneer work in this direction.

NEED FOR A CO-ORDINATING AGENCY

Apart from the nature of exhibitions held in this country there is neither periodicity observed nor is there any means of co-ordinating the different fairs and exhibitions held from time to time. The result is that these exhibitions are held haphazard the dates and duration of some of them synchronising. They are very often organised at short notice and without proper guidance or advice. The trades and industries which can take part in these exhibitions are thus handicapped to a large extent as they cannot take part in two exhibitions simultaneously, nor are they sure of the terms and conditions and regulations affecting their participation. As a matter of fact some of the exhibitions sponsored by private agencies have a purely money making aim in view. It has greatly detracted from the merits and utility of such exhibitions. There is therefore a great need for a central co-ordinating agency whose function should be:

(1) to recognise only such exhibitions as conform to the prescribed regulations,

(2) which will lay down the conditions that should be observed by organisers of exhibitions in general,

(3) which will regulate holding of exhibitions according to definite programme.

If this is done, larger number of concerns in the country will be inclined to take part with greater confidence than at present, and the value of these exhibitions will increase considerably thereby.

SUGGESTIONS

Mr. Patil made the following suggestions for organising exhibitions in the Province.

(1) There must be periodic district industrial cum agricultural exhibitions, wherein the products of local concerns will be exhibited for sale

(2) Exhibitions of a provincial scale should be organised at regular intervals at the headquarters of each division in turn, wherein all the products of the various industries of the province can be exhibited and said Demonstrations may also be held as well as competitions.

(3) An exhibition of interprovincial scale should be held at the capital of the province at regular intervals wherein not only provincial products but also industrial products of other provinces would be kept for exhibitions as well as for sale.

In all these cases the entertainment feature should be kept at the lowest minimum possible level and more attention must be devoted to affording facilities for advertisement and marketing of industrial products as well as for education those interested in industrial pursuits in the latest methods of production, etc.

24-Hour Police Vigil In Hyderabad

Fatal Bomb Explosion: Organised Gang Suspected

(From Our Correspondent.)

HYDERABAD, March 14

Hyderabad city has been plunged into darkness these days because of the bomb explosions which have become a feature of the day.

Everyday harrowing tales are being heard from relatives of victims of these explosions.

The local press is publishing columns after columns of food poisoning cases while the Government's information Bureau has contradicted them.

However the police seem to be busy effecting arrests and raiding houses

It is stated that there was another bomb explosion in the city to-day with fatal result.

The police believe that there is a gang operating in the city for this nefarious activity and are trying to unearth the mystery and get rid of the gang.

The Special branch men have been let large and are combing city and maintaining twenty-four woman is in a critical condition.

FIVE INJURED IN EXPLOSION

HYDERABAD (Dn.), March 14.

A dustbin opposite the High Court was the scene of a serious explosion at 9-30 a.m. to-day resulting in five persons, including three women, being injured. One woman is in critical condition.

This is the third explosion in the city in the past four days.

It appears that the injured woman and one of the injured men, who is a cartman were engaged in clearing rubbish in the dustbin when the explosion occurred The fifth injured persons was a passerby. All have been removed to hospital.

The police who came on the scene immediately recovered from the vicinity of the explosion another bomb of which they took possession.—A. P.

SAW MILLS' PEST

Studies At Forest Institute: Polyphagous Timber Borer

NEW DELHI, March 10.

A pest which may easily become a chronic danger to stored logs in timer-depots, saw mills and in extensive clear-felling operations has for some time past been under observation at the Forest Research Institute, Dehra Dun, and it is hoped that with the biological data now obtained it will be possible to bring it under better control than before.

The insect is a strongly polyphagous timber borer and is distributed throughout the greater part of the forests of India. It extends up the submontane valleys of the Himalayas to considerable elevations, occurs in the Indus plains and in the Sundarbans, in moist forests and in dry, and in Ceylon, Burma, the Andamans and Nicobars.

The attack on felled trees does not spread to healthy living trees in the forest. It occasionally occurs in unhealthy standing trees and gradually extends the attacked area year by year till the tree dies.

The beetle is a shade loving insect and in consequence logs exposed to sunlight are less attractive to it and less damaged than those lying in the shade, but all timber can be completely protected by removing the bark shortly after felling.

It lays eggs in crevices in the bark of dead or felled trees but never on healthy living trees. A female beetle lays about 200 eggs. The heaviest oviposition takes place in April and May; eggs may be laid on material felled in any month of the year and within eleven months of felling provided the bark has not dried out too much.

The larva bores down into the bast and then begins to excavate a tunnel on the surface of the sapwood. In the course of a few months during the monsoon wide irregular cavities are eaten out of the bark and to a lesser depth in the sapwood. The tunnel is packed with wood and bark fragments and a considerable amount is thrown out through election holes.

The immature beetles remain in the chamber through the cold months and emerge in March-May; 75 per cent. emerge in April. The life-cycle is normally annual; but under adverse conditions a fraction may survive and complete a cycle of two years.

NASIK CREDIT BANK AFFAIRS

(Continued from page 9.)

prepared to reconsider the question.

Mr Jhabvala supporting the cut motion stressed on the necessity of instituting an inquiry into the matter in new of the ambiguous reasons for declaring the Bank to be liquidated.

Mr. Phadke supported the cut motion and Mr. Raut opposed it. He supported the attitude of Government in the matter.

The motion was lost, when put to vote.

ANOTHER CUT MOTION.

Sir Ali Mohommed Khan Dehlavi, then, moved a cut of Rs. 100 to discuss the policy of Government about co-operation.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta supported the cut motion.

The Minister had not replied to the discussion when the House rose for the day.

C. P. GOVT. APPOINT TEMPORARY LECTURERS

Special Provision To Instruct Ex-Students Of Osmania University

(From Our Correspondent.)

NAGPUR, (By Mail.)

The Provincial Government have appointed temporary lecturers at the Robertson College, Jubbulpore and the College of Science, Nagpur, to instruct the ex-students of the Osmania University Hyderabad, who had migrated to Nagpur University

In a third notification issued by the Registrar, Nagpur University, it is notified that candidates who were absent or unsuccessful at the Previous and Final LL.B Examination, the Intermediate (Arts and Science) Examination, B.A. and B.Sc., (Pass) Examinations and the First Examination for the Diploma in Engineering, held before the year 1939 as well as those held in 1939, are eligible for admission as ex-students to the corresponding University examinations to be held in July 1939, which will be conducted specially for the ex-students of the Osmania University.

Women candidates and teacher candidates are also similarly eligible for admission to the examinations in July. The examinations will, however, be held only in the subjects offered by the ex-students of Osmania University and on the basis of the revised syllabuses and text books, to be published shortly.

Tenders For Treasury Bills

Tenders for Rs. One Crore of three months' Government of India Treasury Bills were opened on Tuesday, the 14th March 1939. Total amount offered was Rs. 1,97,75,000. Tenders at Rs. 99-6-6 were accepted in full and those at Rs. 99-6-3 allotted approximately 74 per cent. Lower tenders were rejected. Total amount accepted was Rs. One Crore, the average rate of accepted tenders being Rs. 2-7-0 per cent per annum.

Tenders for Rs. One Crore and fifty lacs of three months' Government of India Treasury Bills will be received on Monday, the 20th March 1939. Successful tenderers should make payment on Friday, the 24th March 1939. Other conditions are as usual.

During the week ended 10th March 1939, Government of India Treasury Bills for Rs. 1,19,50,000 were sold in favour of the Issue Department of the Reserve Bank of India.

Sale of intermediates has been discontinued until further notice.

Three months' intermediates sold from 8th to 13th March 1939 amounted to Rs. 1,61,75,000.

INDIAN STOCK EXCHANGE

Bombay, March 14

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES	
3 1/2 per cent paper	96/14
4 per cent 1960/70	110/14
5 per cent 1945/55	114/11
BANKS	
Bank of Baroda	112/8
Bank of Hindusthan	28/12
Bank of India	138/12
Central Bank	XD 31/2
Imperial Bank F P	1537/8
Imperial Bank P P	371/4
Indian Overseas Bank	48/12
Reserve Bank	113
Union Bank	5/14
TEXTILES	
Ahmd New Textiles	412/8
Ambica	250
Arun	217/8
Arvind	1205
Asok	192/8
Bharatkhand	2200
Bombay Dyeing	843/12
Buckingham and Carnatics	194
Calico	595/10
Central India	218/2
Century	221/4
Colaba	115/10
Delhi Cloth and Gen Mills	490
Elgin	112/8
Gokak	133/12
Hukumchand	168/2
Indore	46/4
Jubilee	216/4
Khatau Makanji	105
Kohinoor	236/4
Laxmi Cotton	480
Madhusudan	200
Marsden	96/4
Morarji	115
Mysore	86/14
Nandlal Bhandari	77/4
New Great	216/4
Raipur	700
Rajnagar	185
Sajjan	97/8
Sassoon and Alliance	68
Sholapur	3100
Simplex	71/4
Swadeshi	215
Vishnu	1115
HYDRO ELECTRICS	
Andhra Valley Ord	1417/8
Tata Hydro Ord	151/4
Tata Power Ord	1272/8
ELECTRICS	
Ahmedabad Electrics	136/4
Ajmer Electrics	11/8
Amalgamated	12/6
Bombay Suburban	142/8
Bombay Tram	126/4
Lahore Electrics	445
Surat Electrics	160
MISCELLANEOUS	
Alcock Ashdown	323/12
Associated Cements	112/4
Belapur	174/6
Bombay Burma New	148/2
Bombay Burma Old	433/12
Bombay Steam	212/8
Bombay Telephone	80
Br B Petrol	3/7
Burma Corporation	6/3
Dalmia Cement	9/12
Indian Bleaching	120
Industrial Investment Tr	40
Indian Radio Ord	380
Indian Radio Defd	390
Indian Copper	2/1
Indian Iron	30/4
Mysore Sugar	28
Port Canning	67/4
Premier Construction	61/12
Rohtas Industries	25/6
Scindia Steam	18/2
Shivraipur	39/8
Tata Oil	39
Tata Steel Ordy	255/8
Tata Steel Defd	1172/8
JUTES	
Birla Jute	17
Howrah	57/2
Hukumchand	7
Kamarhatty	518
Kanknarrah	392
Lawrence	375
Reliance	63/8

MINISTERS RETURN TO BOMBAY

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

The Prime Minister, the Hon. Mr. Morarji Desai and the Hon Mr. L. M. Patil have returned to Bombay from Tripuri. The Hon. Mr K M. Munshi who was down with fever is now better and attended the Secretariat and the Legislative Assembly to-day. Hon. Mr. Latthe, Hon. Dr. M. D. Gilder and Hon. Mr. M. Y. Nurie were also present in the Assembly.

BOMBAY COTTON STATISTICS

Receipts from 1st Sept. 1938 to 9th March 1939		
(by rail & sea)	1,258,710	
(by road—estimated)	265,538	1,524,245
Same time last year		
(by rail & sea)		1,386,933
Exports from 1st Sept. 1938 to 9th March 1939.		
	1938-39	1937-38
United Kingdom	28,745	19,541
Continent	133,354	128,646
China	89,619	52,316
Japan	491,194	283,495
Coast Ports	19,513	38,849
U. S. A.	1	
Total	762,506	522,847
Total exports by rail, 1st Sept. 1938 to 9th March 1939		155,364
Estimated mill consumption in Bombay from 1st Sept. 1938 to 9th March 1939 (Adjusted)		486,615
Same time last year		580,247
Estimated stock of raw cotton held by exporters, dealers and mills in Bombay on 9th March 1939		1,014,361
Same time last year		938,050

KARACHI STATISTICS

Total receipts of cotton from up-country from 1st Sept. 1938 to 2nd March 1939	1,283,446
Same time last year	1,061,017
Total cotton shipped from 1st Sept. 1938 to 23rd February 1939	762,780
Same time last year	641,272

THE MUSLIM INDIA INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Head office:——:LAHORE.

A PROGRESSIVE LIFE OFFICE OF NORTHERN INDIA.

RESULTS OF 3RD WORKING PERIOD ENDING 31ST DECEMBER, 1938.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	Rs. 10,00,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Rs. 3,03,440
PAID-UP CAPITAL	Rs. 1,05,375

PREMIUM INCOME EXCEEDS RS 70,000 A YEAR.

Dr. Sir MOHAMAD IQBAL was the Founder & Life Chairman.

PURELY MUSLIM BOARD OF DIRECTORS

WITH MUSLIM MANAGEMENT.

Applications of experienced workers in the Insurance Line are invited to work as Chief Agents of the Company for Bombay.

Dr. MOHAMMAD SHARIF MUTTAQI,
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A HEALTHY BODY FOR YOUR BABY!

KLIM gives your baby all the valuable milk elements that babies need. For Klim is pure, fresh milk — *powdered* — its water removed by an *exclusive* sanitary process. Nothing has been removed — nothing added. Klim has all the vital nourishment and natural flavor of the original milk.

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The Milk That Keeps . . . And Keeps Its Natural Flavor

Step up your taste in Scotch

. . . without stepping up the cost. Always say "Black & White"— and you'll be sure of getting the original perfectly blended Scotch.

FINE OLD SCOTCH WHISKY
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SPECIAL BLEND OF CHOICE OLD SCOTCH WHISKY
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MICROSCOPES DON'T LIE

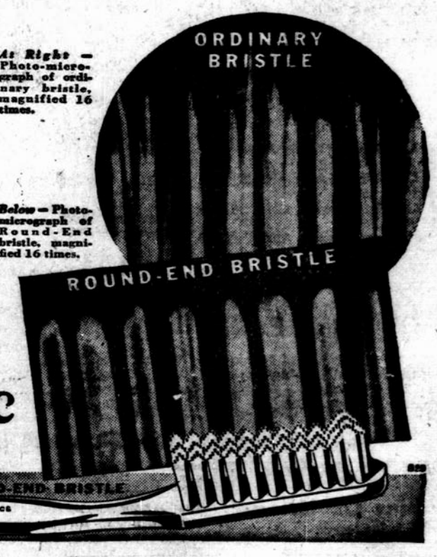
Which do you want on your gums—rough, piercing edges or smooth Round-End bristles?

Note the amazing difference between the Round-End bristles—exclusive in Prophy-lac-tic Perma-Grip tooth brushes—and the split, scratchy bristles in all other tooth brushes. Give your gums the gentle, safe protection of this wonderful new bristle. Stop stabbing and jabbing them as you must with the bristle of all other brushes. Remember, too, that the Prophy-lac-tic Perma-Grip cleans better—reaches in and around *all* the teeth. The big end-tuft ensures this.

Insist upon genuine Pro-phy-lac-tic Perma-Grip Tooth Brushes. Always sold in the yellow box.

At Right—Photo-micrograph of ordinary bristle, magnified 16 times.

Below—Photo-micrograph of Round-End bristle, magnified 16 times.



Pro-phy-lac-tic TRADE Perma-Grip MARK

Latest Commercial News

NEW YORK COTTON SIX POINTS DOWN

Markets Unsettled By Various Slovak Reports

FOREIGN BONDS AND SECURITIES STEADIER

BOMBAY, March 14.

NEW YORK COTTON

Further developments in Washington were anxiously awaited by operators. The business was small with narrow price movement. Later prices eased on some realisation.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

Markets were unsettled by numerous reports regarding Slovak situation. Industrials and Kaffirs show some improvement.

Gilt-edgeds and foreign bonds after being weaker became steadier.

Oils and Internationals steadied up.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

JULY 1939

New York March 14.

Previous closing	8.18
To-day's opening	8.19
Difference	+.01
To-day's closing	8.12
Difference	—.06

LIVERPOOL COTTON

JULY 1939

Liverpool, March 14.

Previous closing	4.79
To-day's opening	4.81
Difference	+.02
To-day's closing	4.82
Difference	+.03

BROACH EXPECTATION

April May 1939	Rs. 154-0
July August	Rs. 156-0

N. Y. COTTON MARKET

New York March 14.

The New York cotton tranquillity predominated New York cotton market, where operators were awaiting further Washington developments. The business activity was very small with price movement being very narrow. The session opened with July at 8.19 i.e., one point higher than previous closing prices later eased to 8.17 on some realising.

BOMBAY COTTON

Late Trading

Bombay, March 14.

The trading in Broach April/May commenced at Rs. 155-2. Later the price declined to Rs. 154-8 but the close was slightly better at Rs. 154-12.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York March 14.

March (8.74/8.73) 8.80/8.79.
May (8.34/8.33) 8.40/8.40
July (8.13/8.13) 8.19/8.19

LIVERPOOL COTTON

London, March 14.

American March (5.02) 5.05
American May (4.97) 5.00
Egyptian March (6.43) 6.45
Egyptian May (6.43) 6.45

LONDON COMMODITIES

TEAS

London, March 14.

Indian Pekoe (0-10 3/4) 0-10 1/2
Indian Pekoe higher (1-2 3/4) 1-4 1/2
Ceylon Pekoe (1-1) 1-1
Ceylon Pekoe higher (1-7 1/2) 1-7 1/2

JUTE

First Marks C. I. F. Continent New Crop March April (23 13/16 sellers) £23 11/16 sellers
Dunlop March (£28 3/4) £28 3/4
Lightning March (£26) £26

RUBBER

Spot (8 1/4 buyers) 8 1/4 paid and value.
Forward April June (8 5/16 paid and sellers) 8 5/16 paid and value.

SEEDS

Castorseed Bombay March April (£10 1/2 sellers) £10 1/2 sellers
Linseed La Plata March (£12 5/8 sellers) £12 5/8 sellers
Linseed La Plata March (£11 1/8 sellers) £11 1/8 sellers
Groundnuts Coromandal April (£10 7/16 sellers) £10 3/8 sellers.

METALS

Tin (£215 3/4 buyers £216 sellers Quiet) £215 1/2 buyers; £215 5/8 sellers, Steady.
Lead (£14 13/16 buyers 14 7/8 sellers, Barely steady) 14 13/16 buyers; 14 7/8 sellers; Barely steady.
Electrolytic Copper (£48 to £49) £48 to £49
Iron (102) 102

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Closing Quotations

Liverpool, March 14.

Liverpool wheat March delivery was finally quoted at 5s 1/8d.

EXCHANGES

CROSS RATES

T. T NEW YORK ON LONDON

New York March 14.

Previous closing	4.69 3/16
To-day's opening	4.68 15/16
At the time of New York cotton closing	4.68 7/8

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London March 14.

Previous closing	4.69.19
To-day's opening	4.69.19
To-day's closing	4.68.90

T. T. LONDON ON PARIS

London, March 14.

Previous closing	176.91
To-day's opening	176.90
To-day's closing	176.85

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, March 14.

London Exchanges opened steady with the sterling dollar quoted at 4.69.15 and eased to 4.69.03 where it remained stationary. the business was very small.

Franc opened at 176.90. There practically nothing doing with the rate moving within narrow range of about two points.

CROSS RATES

London on Bombay (1-5 15/16) 1-5 15/16
Paris on Bombay (13.245) 13.227.
New York on Bombay (35.14) 35.14
Berlin on Bombay (87 1/4) 87 3/8
London on Milan (89.17) 89.17
London on Shanghai (0-8 9/32 nominal) 0-8 5/16 nominal
London on Kobe (1-2) 1-2

BULLION

Influx (Nil) Nil
Withdrawal (nil) nil
Gold (£7-8-2 1/2) £7-8-3
Silver (20 9/16d.) 20 5/8

DISCOUNTS

3 months (9/16 to 9/16 per cent) 9/16 to 9/16 per cent
4 months (9/16 to 5/8 per cent) 9/16 to 5/8 per cent
5 months (5/8 to 11/16 per cent) 5/8 to 11/16 per cent

LONDON SILVER CABLE

Bombay, March 14.

The following cable regarding silver market was received in Bombay tonight:—

"Little general buying Small offerings. Market steady."

LONDON SILVER

London, March 14.

Spot	(20 9/16d.) 20 5/8d.+1/16
Forward	(20d.) 20 1/16d.+1/16

LONDON GOLD

London, March 14.

Gold Bars Fine per ounce (£7-8-2 1/2) £7-8-3

BOMBAY BULLION

Latest Quotation

SILVER

Bombay, March 14.

Silver ready	52	13	0
Silver Charter	52	10	0
Silver Vaishakh	52	8	0

GOLD

Gold ready	36	14	9
Gold Chaitar	36	15	3
Gold Vaishakh	36	15	6
Sovereign	23	10	0

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotations

Bombay, March 14.

Wheat May	3	6	0
Wheat September	3	6	9
Linseed May	5	3	3
Linseed September	5	6	0

Liverpool Wheat

Liverpool, March 14.

Liverpool Wheat opened new May at 50-7/8d. and July 52-3/8d. Quiet. The market was quietly lower in sympathy with overnight foreign cables, subsequently, the market was dull with prices regarding negligible.

3½% GOVT. LOAN

Latest Quotation

Bombay, March 14.

3 1/2 per cent Government Paper was quoted at Rs. 96-13-0 at 5 p.m.

INDIAN STERLING LOANS

London, March 14.

The 3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed at £86 1/2.

Closing quotations on the previous days were:—

Friday, March 3, £87
Monday, March 6, £86 3/4
Tuesday, March 7 £86 3/4
Wednesday, March 8, £86 3/4
Thursday, March 9, £87
Friday, March 10, £86 3/4
Monday, March 13, £86 3/4

INDIAN LOANS

London, March 14. 4-30 p.m.

3 per cent Indian (£95 3/4) £95 3/4
3 1/2 per cent Indian Stock (86 1/2) £86.
4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1950-55 (£109) £109
4 1/2 per cent 1958/68 (112 3/4) £112 1/2.
4 per cent Indian Stock 1948-53 (£105) £105
5 per cent 1942/47 (£108 £108
5 per cent Indian 1942-47 (£99 3/4) £99 3/4

AUSTRALIAN LOANS

5 per cent 1945/75 (£103 7/8) £103 7/8

BRITISH FUNDS

3 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£97 1/4) £97 1/4.
4 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£104 1/8) £104
5 per cent Funding Loan (109 1/8) £109 1/8
3 1/2 per cent War Loan (£98 1/2) £98 1/2
4 per cent Victory Bonds (107 1/8) £107 1/8

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London March 14.

London Stock Exchange rumours regarding Czecho Slovak situation unsettled the market.

Gilt-edged securities displayed somewhat better tendency, Three and half per cent was quoted at £86 i.e., fifteen shillings lower than the previous closings

INDUSTRIALS

Standard Motors (18-7 1/2) 18-7 1/2
Motors and Spencers Ordinary (63) 63
Hydro Electric (Dol 5) dol. 4 7/8
Elec. Music Industry (14-1 1/2 13-9
Princhin Johnson (25-6) 24-6
Imperial Chemical (32) 32
Woolsworth New Ordinary (64-10 1/2) 64-10 1/2
San Paulo 7 per cent Coffee Rates 1930 (£26) £23 1/2
Dunlop Rubber (28) 28
Unileevr ordinary (37-71/2) 37
Ford Motors (19-9) 19-3
Cables and Wireless New Ordinary (£46 3/4) 46 3/4
British American Tobacco Ordinary (102-6) 102-6
Carreas 'A' (£7) £6 1/2
Imperial Tobacco Ordinary (137-6) 137-6
P and O. S. N. Company Deferred (22-10 1/2) 22-10 1/2
Distillers (94-0) 93-6
British Dyers (4-10 1/2) 4-10 1/2
British Celanese (4-9) 4-6
J and P Coates Ordinary (38-6) 38-6
Courtaulds Ordinary (28-9) 28-9
Fine Cotton Spinners (3-10 1/2) 3-10 1/2
Vickers Limited Ordinary (21-3) 21-3
Inter Nickals (dol. 57 3/4) 56 1/4
Indian Irons (44-4 1/2) 44-4 1/2

TEA SHARES

Assam Tea (17-6) 17-6
Donarc Tea (34 1/2) 35
Empire of India (23-1 1/2) 23-1 1/2

JUTE SHARES

Barnagore (£11 3/4) £11 3/4

RUBBER SHARES

Anglo Dutch Rubber (27-6) 27
Gula Kelampong (21-10 1/2) 21-10 1/2
Rubber Plant Inv. Trust (30-6) 30

MINING SHARES

Nandydrug (33-9) 33-9
Burma Corporation (9-6) 9-3
Rio Tintos (£13 3/4) £13 3/4
East Rand Proprietors (55) 55
Rand Mines (£8 7/8) £8 7/8

MINE SHARES

Crown Mines (£16) £16
Associated Portland Cement (73-3) 72-4
Trinidad Leaseholds (91-3) 91-3
Sub Nigel (£11 5/8) £11 1/2
Spring Mines Split Shares (28-3) 28-9
Union Corporation (£7 7/8) £7 7/8

OIL SHARES

Venezuela Persian (25-0) 25-0
Anglo Iranian (95-0) 95-0
Burma Oil (85-7 1/2) 95-7 1/2
Mexican Eagle (7-1 1/2) 9-6
Shell Transport (86-10 1/2) 86-10 7 1/2
Royal Dutch (£36 1/2) 36 1/2

RAILWAY SHARES

Great Western Ordinary (£30) £30-1/2
London Midland Ordinary (£14-3/8) £14
London North Eastern Def (£2 7/8) £2 7/8
London Southern Def (£16 1/2) £16 7/8
London Transport 5 per cent (£121 1/2) £122
London Transport 'C' (£77 1/4) £77 1/4

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, March 14.

General Motors (dol. 50 1/4) dol. 50-1/8
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol. 28 7/) 28 1/4
U S Common New Stock (dol. 62 3/4 dol. 62 7/8
U S Steel Pref (unquoted) dol. 119 1/

Chicago Wheat

Chicago, March 14.

Chicago wheat market opened quiet with May quoting at 67-1/4. The market was inactive and moderately lower in sympathy with heaviness abroad and failing of Europ... freely tonight.

gentine storage problem. Prices drifted further touching 66-7/8 on liquidation.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

Small Losses

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, March 14.

On the Stock Exchange Czechoslovak developments caused some anxiety but no selling pressure was apparent. Prices were generally showing small net losses with the exception of European bonds among which Prague 7-1/2 per cent. declined from 63 to 55. Mexican Eagle oil was again a firm feature.

Giltedged securities recovered earlier losses. Foreign Exchanges market was quiet with small movements mostly against sterling.

Wall Street opened steady.

CALCUTTA STOCK EXCHANGE

CALCUTTA, March 14.

Jutes ruled quiet but steady and only limited trading took place.

Coals practically remained dull and neglected teas were rather dull and lifeless. Speculative issues were a shade quieter while other industrials displayed very little activities.

Government Securities ruled steady. Government Securities three per cent. loan 1951/54 100/7; three per cent. G. P. 87/14 small lot; three and half per cent. G. P. 96/10; four per cent. loan 1960/7 110/13 small lot; five per cent. loan 1939/44 100/13 small lot: five per cent. loan 1945/55 114/13; three per cent. U P loan 1952 99/5.

Banks: Imperial Conty. 367; Reserve 112; Darjeeling Himalayan Railway pref. 106 C Div; Cottons Bowreah a pref. 192 ex-div.; Kesoram pref 119/8.

Coals: Amalgammated 23/8 small lot; Bokaro and Ramgur 14/12 C Div.; Burrakur 13; East Indian 20/8; Ghusick and Muslia 2/4 small odd lot; Jainty Central 1/9; New Manbhoom 30/8; South Karanpura 4/8; Jutes Adamjee 11/4; Agarpara pref. 129/8 ct; Alliance 231; Anglo-India 338; Budge Budge 275/8; Clive 27/10; Howrah 57/2; Hukumchand pref. 87 small lot; Kamarhatty 515; Kanknarrah 388; Kinnison pref. 156; Megna 26/4; New Central 301; National 23/2; Naihat. 327; Orient 182; President 3/12 small odd lot.

Miscellaneous: Burma Corporation 6/2; Indian Copper 2/1; Dalmia Cement defd. 3/6; Bengal Telephone pref. 13/5; British India Cons. 5/4; Indian Iron 29/15; National Iron and Steel 3/7; Saran Eng. 5; Steel Corpn. ord 11/1; Steel Corpn. pref. 94/4; B. I. Corpn. ord. 2/11; B. I. Corpn. pref. 152; c div. Britannia Biscuits 7/6; Rohtas Industries ord. 24/8; Bharat Oil 2 disc. British Burma Petrol 3/9; Humayun Property ord. 7/3; Humayun Property pref. 8/14; ex-div. Assam Saws Annas 15; Bengal Timber 152 small lot; Champaran 11/8; New Savan 7/4 small lot; Raza 11/8.

Debentures: Three and quarter per cent. 1966/76; Rangoon Municipal 100/8 small lot.—A. P.

Sheikh Injured: Sequel To Iraqi Propaganda

LONDON, March 14.

The Sheikh of Koweit was slightly injured while attempting to restrain his followers, when rioting resulting from recent Iraqi propaganda broke out in Koweit, according to reports reaching London.

It is stated that a Koweiti resident of Basra, named Ahmed Bin Munaij, was arrested, tried and condemned as a traitor by the Court immediately convened by the Sheikh and was publicly shot on March 10.

It is stated that Munaij in an address to some members of the late Council declared that the Subah (the Sheikh's house) were no longer rulers of Koweit and they should be resisted until the Iraqi army arrived. The reports add that as a result of this incitement there was an attempt to obstruct the police, when carrying out orders to arrest Munaij on March 10 and in the ensuing struggle firing was opened against the police, one rioter being killed.

Several arrests were made but the situation now is described as normal.—Reuter

INDIAN CULTURE IN AMERICA

(Continued from page 6)

lectures on the philosophy of India. His first and all too brief visit to the United States in 1926 on the occasion of the World Congress of Philosophers, left a profound and lasting impression. It is hoped that he will use his influence in interesting some of the leading American universities and educational foundations to provide for chairs of Indian learning which may be filled by visiting professors or exchange professors from India.

America's Interest

There is in America more than anywhere else, a genuine interest in the life and thought of India, but, unfortunately, they have had so far, few opportunities to learn about India from direct contact with India's own interpreters.

Our National Governments and universities ought to give serious consideration to this aspect of India's world contacts. India can no more remain silent with the twisted and misleading notions about her spread the world over by selfish interests. A concerted effort must be made to send regularly India's foremost scholars and leaders to America to teach and to learn. India's foreign contacts —cultural, commercial and political have been altogether neglected so far.

Czech Govt. Resigns

PRAGUE, March 14.

A message states that the Czech Government resigned this afternoon.

Cause Of Resignation

An extraordinary session of the Slovak Diet at which it is thought the independence of Slovakia will be proclaimed is now being held. It is expected that immediately after the announcement of the Diet's decision the Central Government will resign.

Bomb Explosion

A police bulletin issued in Bratislava states that three were seriously injured in the night disturbances. A time-bomb exploded this morning in the principal station in Prague, when nine persons were injured. There were more incidents at Iglau, where two Germans were killed in encounters with the police. German storm-troopers have occupied a village near Iglau.—Reuter.

PRAGUE OFFICIAL COMMUNIQUE

PRAGUE, March 14.

An official communique states: "To-day as the union between Czechs and Slovaks disappears, from now on each of these groups will be free to live its own separate existence. We can sincerely say that Czechs never showed any unfriendly feeling toward Slovaks We hope from its independence the Slovak nation will be happy and successful and that the Slovaks will be able to create all necessary economic conditions to supply the needs of the population. The new political situation cannot divide a people, who have lived together for twenty years." —Reuter.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA FALLS TO PIECES

BERLIN, March 14.

Czechoslovakia has fallen to pieces. That is the verdict of the German Press on to-day's dramatic events. A sample of the headlines are "Czechoslovakia breaks asunder"—"Mosaic State fallen to pieces."

The "Berliner Zeitung" says: "It is impossible for Czech terror to continue. It will be proved necessary to put out the flames of the Czech terror."—Reuter.

BORDER INCIDENT

On Hungarian—Carpatho-Ukraine Frontier

BUDAPEST, March 14.

There was a serious incident this morning on the Hungarian Carpatho-Ukraine border near Munkaca.

The Official Hungarian version accuses the Czechs of attacking the Hungarian frontier guard in the Hungarians' occupied village of Poderhind, two miles North of Munkacz.

The statement declares that a number of Czech prisoners was taken and the firing continues.

A series of incidents is reported from other parts of the frontier, chiefly attacks on Hungarians by the Carpatho-Ukraine Nationalist organisation.

BRIDGES BLOWN UP

According to official information from Ungvar, several bridges over the Stream river, marking the Hungarian-Carpatho-Ukraine frontier have been blown up.—Reuter.

Hungarian Troops March Into Ruthenia

BERLIN, March 14.

According to a message from Budapest three Hungarian infantry battalion are advancing into Ruthenia this afternoon.—Reuter

Bratislava Returns To Normal

BRATISLAVA, March 14.

Except for numbers for steel-helmeted police in the streets with fixed bayonets, Bratislava if fairly normal. No flags are flying. Work is largely at a standstill. The public are rather perplexed by the rapid current of events.—Reuter.

WHAT PARIS FEARS

Ruthenia To Go Next?

PARIS, March 14.

While the French retain their habitual calm, the events in Czechoslovakia are not regarded with complacency. The factors which are viewed with disfavour are the manner in which the dismemberment was accomplished, the disregard of Munich agreement of the possibilities of future trouble.

NEXT MOVE

It is suggested in some quarters that the disappearance of Ruthenia will be the next move in order to give Poland and Hungary a common frontier.—Reuter

REPUBLICANS WANT PEACE

But On Honourable Terms And With No Reprisals, Says Col. Casado

MADRID, March 14.

The Junta has decided to demobilise the Reservists of 1915 and 1916 classes and also men belonging to the second group of the Auxiliary Services.

Col. Casado told foreign newspapers that the Junta is busy planning liquidation of the war and added: "We do not yet know what Gen. Franco's attitude is. We are trying to negotiate an honourable peace if possible on the basis of the independence of Spain and no reprisals."

NO TRUTH IN REPORT

Col. Casado told "Reuter" that all reports of a Communist uprising in Cartagena are "totally false". He added that all was quiet in Republican territory.

Oran message says:—

A British steamer carrying 433 refugees from Alicante is reported to have been refused entry into Oran harbour by the port authorities.—Reuter.

NAZI STATE CONFISCATES HABSBURG PROPERTY

VIENNA, March 14.

A decree formally confiscating all Habsburg property in favour of the German state will be published on Tuesday.—Reuter.

THREE KILLED IN 'PLANE CRASH

BRUSSELS, March 14.

A Belgian 'plane on the London-Brussels night service crashed near Brussels and three persons were killed.—Reuter.

NAZI TROOPS MARCH INTO CZECHOSLOVAKIA

PRAGUE, March 14.

Official Czech quarters state that German troops have occupied Maerisc-Heostrau.

In well-informed circles in Berlin it is generally believed that German troops are ready to march into Czechoslovakia during the night, if necessary. The figure of fourteen divisions is mentioned but no official or reliable confirmation is forthcoming.

Field Marshal Goering arrived in Berlin from San Remo in a special train at 6-30 p.m. and drove straight to the Chancellery. He was immediately conducted to Herr Hitler's study where the Fuehrer was awaiting him.—Reuter.

HUNGARIAN DEMANDS

The Hungarian ultimatum to Czechoslovakia lists five demands: Firstly, immediate release of Hungarian prisoners; secondly immediate cessation of persecution of Hungarians and grant them right to organise themselves; thirdly supply of rifles to Hungarian protective organisations; fourthly withdrawal of Czech troops from Ruthenia to begin within twenty-four hours and fifthly full respect for Hungarian property.

A series of incidents on the frontier and within Ruthenia is semi-officially reported. In some cases, Czechoslovak troops are alleged to have been involved and Hungarians are alleged to have been ill-treated.—Reuter.

Nazi Eye On Bohemia And Moravia?

BERLIN, March 14.

Reports current in Prague that Germany contemplates to occupy Bohemia and Moravia to-night are denied by the Propaganda Ministry.—Reuter.

NAZI TROOPS FOR SLOVAKIA

VIENNA, March 14

German troops are expected to march into Slovakia during the next few hours.—Reuter

Berlin Denies It

BERLIN, March 14.

According to an official announcement given to Reuter German troops have not crossed the German Frontier.—Reuter.

STRIKE THREAT IN NAGPUR

Textile Labour Union's Demand And Its Sequel

NAGPUR, March 14.

Nagpur is threatened with a Labour trouble from to-morrow. Three Labour meetings were held to-day, at which the decision of the Nagpur Textile Union advising the workers to start a stay-in strike in the Empress Mills was ratified. Mr. R. S. Ruikar presided at one of the meetings this evening. The necessary strike notice period expires to-morrow.

LABOUR DEMANDS

The Textile Union, which claims to represent over 10,000 workers demanded "inter alia" the recognition of the Textile Union by the mill management, one month's leave with pay for workers per year, a bonus in the shape of two months' pay for each Empress Mill employee in commemoration of J. N. Tata's birthday centenary celebrations, which took place on March 3, 1939, and the reinstatement of some of the dismissed workers.

Failing to secure satisfaction of these demands from the mill management, the Textile Union decided on a stay-in strike from to-morrow morning. Altogether there are about 9,000 workers in the Empress Mills.

It was also announced at a Labour meeting this evening that strikers to-morrow would march to the C. P. Assembly Chamber with a view to drawing the attention of the Ministry and M.L.A.'s to their demands.—A.P.

12 Killed In Train Collision

PARIS: March 14.

Twelve persons were killed and 30 injured in a collision between the Paris-Tolouse Express and a goods train, a mile before Chateauroux.

The locomotive luggage-van, mail-van and a mixed first and second class carriage and a third class carriage of the Express were derailed. One coach was crushed.

LATER.

The number of dead in the Chateau Roux railway crash new number eighteen.—Reuter.

FORCED LANDING

LONDON, March 14.

The Imperial Airways flyingboat "Corsair" Northward bound from Kisumu to Cairo made an emergency landing on the borders of the Belgian Congo to-day. Everybody aboard is safe, according to a message received in Croydon. Reuter.

SUBHAS BOSE NOT TO RESIGN?

(Continued from page 1)

tion then the obvious thing for him to do was to relinquish the burden of his office. Gandhiji is credited with having informed Mr. Bose that the resolution moved by Pandit Pant could never be a vote of no-confidence on the Congress President, unless an imaginary meaning was put on it.

Thus the resolution which once threatened to create a split in the Congress by leading to the resignation of Mr. Bose and the cessation of Bengal from the Congress, has actually served to cement the various elements in the Congress to a united and strong unit. It would further appear that but for Mahatmaji's interpretation of the resolution to Mr. Bose, the latter might have resigned his office.—United Press

CROWDS DISAPPOINTED AT HOWRAH

CALCUTTA, March 14.

A large crowd including the Mayor of Calcutta, Congressmen and members of the Bengal Legislature who assembled at the Howrah Station to welcome Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose, Congress President, on his return from Tripuri was greatly disappointed when the train arrived at the station without Mr. Bose. It was disclosed that Mr. Bose broke journey this morning at Dhanbad where he is likely to stay for about 15 days at the residence of his brother Mr. Sudhir Bose to have complete rest.

Meanwhile it will be decided with the help of physicians whether Mr. Bose will go to Calcutta or to any health resort. Other members of Mr. Bose's family except Dr. Sunil Bose arrived at Calcutta by Bombay Mail which was 42 minutes late.

A large number of Bengal delegates headed by Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose arrived from Tripuri by this train.—United Press

LONDON: In the House of Commons Sir John Simon stated that the Government did not intend to extend the already agreed borrowing powers in the near future.—Reuter.

Fears Of Long Fight Over Smith Bill In Senate

TRADE BUYING AND CONSIDERABLE TEXTILE ENQUIRY

Short Covering And Scarcity Of Contracts

BOMBAY, March 14.

The Senate leaders have revised the legislative programme to permit the Smith Bill to make precedence over other controversial measures with a view to expedite action in the hope that the enactment will be in time for the new crop.

However, it is believed that it is uncertain whether the bill can be disposed of without a long fight, which appears to be looming, especially in the House.

Cotton new crop months were supported owing to delays in Farm work and the possibility of acreage reduction if the Smith Bill is passed promptly.

The New York cotton market opened steady on Monday. There was Liverpool and straddle selling and moderate commission house liquidation. Prices later steadied on trade buying and considerable inquiry for textile although sales were small. Spot cotton was dull with basis firm. Finally there was short covering with scarcity of contracts.

NEW YORK MARKET.

The New York cotton market opened at a decline of 3 points with July 8.13 and with scattered selling prices declined to 8.12 which was the lowest level reached during the first hour. Later on there was improved buying and prices advanced 7 points from the lowest level and July was quoted 8.19 which was the highest level. There was considerable buying in new crop months and the market closed at a net rise of 2 to 8 points. Spot cotton prices advanced 3 points at 9.14c. per lb.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET.

The New Orleans cotton futures market was fairly steady and closed at a rise of 5 to 3 points. Spot cotton prices advanced 3 points at 8.83c. per lb.

LIVERPOOL MARKET.

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened at a decline of 3 points with July 4.79. There was foreign selling. The offtake was limited owing to absence of encouraging news from Easterns. Later on there was straddle buying against New York which met heavy hedging against Brazilian crop. The market closed at a net decline of 3 points. Middling American Spot cotton prices declined 3 points at 5.37d. per lb.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Egyptian cotton market was quiet and Giza futures closed at a decline of 7 points. Uppers futures also declined 1 to 2 points. The Alexandria market was easy where Sakels declined 8 to 12 points and Ashmouni futures lost 5 to 10 points.

ARGENTINE TRADE.

The Anglo-Argentine Trade Agreement is due to expire at the end of December next, subject to six months' notice from either side, and as there appears little doubt that the British Government will give such requisite notice, negotiations will probably commence shortly for a new agreement to run from 1940 onwards, so that particular interest attaches to the decline in Manchester trade with Argentina.

Following on cabled reports received in Buenos Ayres to the effect that 1938 was the worst year that the Lancashire cotton industry had experienced for nearly 90 years, interviews were sought by the local press with Mr Stanley Irving, the Commercial Counsellor at the British Embassy, with a view to ascertaining to what extent the decline of imports into Argentina had affected the plight of Manchester.

SLUMP IN IMPORTS.

According to these reports, published in Buenos Ayres last week, Mr. Irving stated that while local imports from Manchester had not slumped during 1938, nevertheless they had followed the progressive decline which had been taking place during recent years. There were three reasons for that decline, he said: (1) the steady increase of local production; (2) "social dumping" on the part of Japan; (3) subsidised dumping on the part of Italy. However, he was more optimistic with regard to the future, and pointed out that many importers were hopeful that, as a result of the recent exchange regulations necessitating prior permits for all imports, the Lancashire industry would be afforded greater protection than heretofore.

In commenting on the plight of the British textile trade in its Argentine aspect, Mr. Stanley Irving said the adverse year which the Lancashire industry had just gone through could in no way be attributed to any particular slump in experts to Argentina; there had been no slump in textile imports into Argentina in 1938 compared with previous years.

MANCHESTER LOSING

"While there is no doubt that Manchester is losing ground in Argentina in a serious measure" he said, "it is also possible to exaggerate the situation." Tracing the trade situation back five years. Mr. Irving said that while in times gone by Manchester cotton piecegoods had enjoyed an almost clear market in Argentina, to-day they had to face serious competition from local industry and from Italian and Japanese imported goods.

LOCAL INDUSTRY.

While pointing out that competition from local industry was not to be overlooked as a factor which affected imports from the United Kingdom, at the same time it could not be classified as "unfair competition." On the other hand, competition from both Japan and Italy could well be termed "unfair" in the fact that Italy was engaged in subsidised dumping, while Japan had carried out what could be termed as "social dumping," as distinguished from subsidised trade, for there was nothing to indicate that the Japanese cotton industry was being subsidised by the Government. Nevertheless, by reason of cheap labour and a low standard of living. Japan had been able to gain a strong footing on the Argentine market at the expense of Manchester, and that in spite of the fact that Japan did not enjoy the trading advantages which were conceded to Manchester in the Anglo-Argentine Trade Agreement, by means of which importers of British textiles were able to trade in official exchange. —"M. G."

PRIVATE CABLES—

New York July highest (2-54 p.m.)	8.19+03
New York July lowest (10-7 a.m.)	8.12—04
Liverpool July highest	4.82
Liverpool July lowest	4.78—04

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co. Ltd. have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:—

Liverpool: The uncertainty as to Government intervention presses on the market. There is less disposition to 'bull' the market. Think it better to sell the market up than go long.

Considerable selling of new crops by two local houses. May and July nears bought by houses representing American interests. Undertone steady. Outlook uncertain but prefer long side.

New York: Trade moderate buyer with Liverpool sellinng and profit taking.

Messrs. Bishwambharlal Maheshwari have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:

Liverpool: Washington developments intensified confusion but generally believed no legislation likely which would reduce current value. Estimated would require advance about 60 points make much repossession profitable for farmers. Considered export subsidy very unlikely.

New York: Trade buying rallied on short covering scarcity of contracts co-operative buying July October.

Trade price fixing purchases October credited co-operative interest offerings small scattered.

Looks lower expect differences to widen recommend buying July selling October. Opposition in house might cause defeat Smith Bill immediate effect was purchase October cotton in New York by American cotton Co-operative Association Dallas Texas causing narrower difference.

Messrs. Patel Brothers have received the following cable:—

New York Cotton Exchange Service cabled:

Smith Bill prospects believed fairly good. Prices near repossession levels in the Eastern Belt. Winter weather unfavourable; fertilizer sales down. Domestic and British mills better. Commodities steady. Business barely steady.

We estimate domestic consumption of all cotton in February at 545,000 bales. The average consumption per working day during February was 27,600 bales.

NEW YORK COTTON
New York, March 13

March	8.78+02
May	8.39+03
July	8.18+02
October	7.76+07
December	7.72+07
January	7.72+08
Middling Spot	9.14+03

NEW ORLEANS COTTON
New York, March 13

March	8.92+05
May	8.48+03
July	8.28+03
Middling Spot	8.83+03

NEW YORK
New York, March 13

11-00 A.M. RANGES	
March	8.73/8.73
May	8.38/8.33
July	8.12/8.12
NOON CALL	
March	8.75
May	8.35
July	8.13

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET CLOSED

Bombay, March 14

The local cotton market was closed to-day in the honour of the death of the partner of Messrs. Radha Kirshna Ramchandra.

Cotton Room Rates

Bombay, March 14.

	Spr-fine	sup. fine	F G	Good extra
M. G				
Bengal U. P.	126	123	120	117
Punjab	126	123	120	117
Rajputana	128	125	122	119
Oomra No. 3	151	148	145	142
C. P. No. 1	166	163	160	157
C. P. No. 2	157	154	151	148
Broach No. 2		160	158	156 154
Punjab/Ame				
Surat		204	202	200 198
Rajpipla		202	200	198 196
Navsari		214	212	210 208

Ready Cotton Quotations

Bombay, March 14.

Bengal Superfine	125/26
Bengal Fine	121/22
Bengal F. G.	119/20
C. P. 1	158/61
C. P. 2	151/52
Arvi	52/53
Amraoti	141/45
Ellichpur	148/49
Berar	141/45
Malkapur	133/40
Khandesh	123/33
Jalna/Sailu	137/39
Burwah/Sanavad	141/42
Khandwa	141/42
Mathia F. G.	113/18
Broach	157/58
Punjab 4 F.	178/82
Punjab 289 F.	210/13
Sind N. T.	190/95
Ankleshwar/Jaghadia	197/200
Surat	203/05
Navsari	210/11
Western Farm	170/75

Indian Cotton Figures

Bombay, March 14.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY
In full-pressed Bales.

	To-day	Since 1st September This year	Last year
Khandesh	88	34,289	43,159
Central India	561	190,701	33,742
Barsi and Nagar	395	56,372	111,800
Hyderabad-Gaorani		4,183	34,605
Berar	315	130,384	247,529
Central Provinces	71	50,149	54,167
Total Oomras	1,430	445,078	525,002
Dholera	2,349	124,931	41,854
N.-W. Provinces		2,155	2,385
Rajputana	102	48,006	9,849
Sind-Punjab	361	270,049	420,143
Broach	6,810	175,253	28,744
Coompta & Dharwar	50	15,179	10,112
Western-Northerns	111	20,534	7,652
Cocoanada		84	12
Tinnevelly and Cambodia		2,544	1,394
American		2,578	149,074
Egyptian, African and Sudan		183,640	243,613
Comilla, Burma and and Sudan		183,649	243,613
Total	11,213	1,291,107	1,441,014
Arrived by road to 9th March '39		265,538	

Exports From Bombay

In full-pressed Bales

	1st Sept. to yester day	9th March. This year	Last year
Europe	5,530	162,100	148,187
Japan & China	2,200	560,893	335,811
Coast Ports	310	19,513	38,849
Up-country by Rail		155,364	227,651
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan		18,944	14,541
total	8,040	936,814	765,039

American Cotton Figures

	1938-39	1937-38
F. P. Bales		
Receipts to date 13-3-39	3456000	7147000
Receipts Yesterday 13-3-39	13000	13000
Exports to date 13-3-39	2757000	4657000
Stock at Ports 10-3-39	2466000	3113000
Stock Interior Towns 10-3-39	3048000	2477000
Stock at Liverpool 10-3-39	980000	1203000
Visible Supply 10-3-39	6592000	7398000
Quantity in sight 10-3-39	8084000	12188000
Quantity out of sight 10-3-39	7127000	7671000

Alexandria Cotton

Alexandria, March 13

SAKELS—	
March	12.58—09
May	12.63—08
July	12.58—12
ASHMOUNI—	
April	10.22—06
June	10.24—06
August	10.21—10
October	10.04—05
GIZA—	
March	12.43—14
May	12.45—12
July	12.48—11
November	12.40—04
January	12.45—04

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS
New York, March 13

Day's receipts at all U S Ports	13,000 bales.
Day's exports to Great Britain	5,000 bales.
Day's exports to the Continent	3,000 bales.
Day's exports to China and Japan	17,000 bales.

LIVERPOOL COTTON
Liverpool, March 13

March	5.03—03
April	5.01—03
May	4.99—03
June	4.88—03
July	4.79—03
August	4.73—03
September	4.67—03
October	4.61—03
November	4.57—03
December	4.57—03
January x	4.57—03
February	4.52—03
March	4.59—03
Middling Spot	5.37—03
	10-12 a.m. quotations
May	4.98
July	4.78

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, March 14

The local bullion market continues quiet and featureless. Speculative activity has decreased considerably and option business is mainly responsible for narrow fluctuations. Foreign markets seem also show no important change with the improvement in the European political situation.

Yesterday London gold prices declined 1/2d. to £7-8-2 1/2. London Paris Exchange rate was 3 points up at 176.91 and Dollar Sterling cross rate was 4.69 3/16.

London silver prices remained unchanged with Spot quoted at 20 9/16d. The market was featureless and business was small. There was small buying at fixed rates.

New York Spot silver price was again fixed at 42 3/4 cents while Shanghai T T on London was quoted 0/8.

In the local market sovereigns were quoted at Rs. 22-10-6 while London Bombay Spot silver parity was Rs. 54-1-3 and forward was Rs 52-11-6.

Forward trading was restricted and price fluctuations were narrow in sympathy with unchanged foreign advices.

Quotations were as under:—

GOLD

Ready	36	15	0
Chaitra delivery	36	15	6
Chaitra Tejimandi	0	2	0
Vaishakh delivery	37	0	0
Vaishakh Tejimandi	0	4	0

SILVER

Ready	52	12	0
Chaitra delivery	52	10	0
Chaitra Tejimandi	0	6	0
Vaishakh delivery	52	7	0
Vaishakh Tejimandi	0	12	0

LONDON SILVER
London March 13

Spot	20 9/16
Forward	20

LONDON GOLD
London, March 13

Gold Bars Fine per oz	£7-8-2 1/2

LONDON METALS

London, March 13

Copper	£43 6 3
Lead	£15 0 0
Spelter	£14 0 0
Tin	£214 15 0

BOMBAY METALS

Standard Copper Cash (Buyers)	£43-2-6
Standard Copper 3 Months	£4 . .
Electrolytic Copper	£49-0-0
Yellow Metal Sheets	Rs. 40-4-0
Copper Sheets	Rs. 50-4-0

Tone:—Very Steady.

Groundnuts Coromandel Shelled

London, March 13.

April	10-7-6.
May	10-8-9.

Wheat Liverpool

Liverpool, March 13.

March 51 1/2d.
May 53d.
March 49 1/2d. New
May 51d. New.
July 52 1/2d. New

Wheat Chicago

Chicago, March 13.

May dol. 0.67 5/8
July dol. 0.67 7/8
Sept. dol. 0.68 3/4

New York Sugar

New York, March 13.

July 1.88
Sept. 1.91
Nov. 1.95
Jan. 1.90

LONDON SUGAR

London, March 13

May sh. 6 3 1/4d.

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, March 13

Broach A/M opening 155 5/8 highest 155 3/4 lowest 154 1/8 closing 154 3/8

Broach J/A opening 157 highest 157 1/8 lowest 155 3/4 closing 156

Oomra March opening 143 1/4 highest 143 1/4 lowest 143 closing 143

Oomra May opening 143 3/4 highest 143 3/4 lowest 143 closing 143

Oomra July opening 144 1/4 highest 144 1/4 lowest 143 1/2 closing 143 1/2

Bengal March opening 117 1/4 highest 117 3/4 lowest 117 closing 117 1/2

Bengal May opening 118 1/4 highest 118 1/4 lowest 117 1/2 closing 117 5/8

Bengal July opening 119 highest 119 lowest 118 closing 118

Night session: Broach A/M opening 154 1/8 highest 154 5/8 lowest 154 closing 154 3/8. Broach J/A closing 155 7/8.

Cotton Straddles

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCES

Br April May New York May Rs. 44 Liverpool May Rs. 63

Br July August New York July Rs. 37 1/2 Liverpool July Rs. 53

New York Liverpool May 142 July 124 October 131 December 129 January 129.

Egyptian Cotton

Liverpool, March 13

GIZA No. 1—	
Spot	7.13—4
March	6.43—7
May	6.43—7
GIZA NO. 2—	
March	6.99—5
May	7.02—5
July	7.06—5
October	7.06—5
November	7.06—5
January	7.07—4
UPPERS—	
Spot	6.07—4
March	5.95—1
May	9.85—1
July	6.02—1
October	5.86—2
November	5.88—2
January	5.91—2

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, March 14

3 1/2 per cent G P Notes	97
2 3/4 per cent 1948/62 Loan	98/12
3 per cent 1951/54 Loan	100/12
3 per cent 1941 Bonds	101/12
3 per cent 1963/65	97/9
3 1/2 per cent 1947/55	104/11
4 per cent 1940/43 Bonds	107/8
4 per cent 1960/70 Loan	110/14
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 Loan	117.10
5 per cent U P Bonds	98
5 per cent 1939/44 Loan	101/2
5 per cent 1940/43 Loan	104/8
TAX FREES	
5 per cent 1945/55	114/10/6
4 per cent 1953/63 Mysore	111/8
5 per cent 1955 Mysore	124
CORPORATION DEBENTURES	
4 per cent 1972 B P T	109/8
4 per cent 1974 M Deb	108/8
5 per cent 1954 M Deb.	117/8
6 per cent M Deb 1954	129
6 per cent K P T 1956	129

Budli difference was steady at 0-1-9.

MONEY MARKET

Bombay, March 14

B C RATES—
T T D D 1/5 7/8
LONDON—
Bank's selling T T D D 1/5 15/16
Bank's buying T T 1/6
Bank's buying D D 1/6
Bank's buying 3 months 1/6 1/16 to 30th June.
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling T T 266 1/2
Bank's buying T T 283 1/4
Bank's buying D D 282 1/2
PARIS—
Bank's selling T T 1,310
Bank's buying TT 1,326
JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T 78 3/8
Bank's buying T T 77 1/2
Bank's buying 60 days 76 3/4
AMSTERDAM—
Bank's selling D D 65 3/8
JAVA—
Bank's selling D D 65 1/4
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D 84
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D 47 1/8
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D 156 5/8
BERLIN—
Bank's selling D D 86 1/2
CROSS RATE—
New York London 4.69.19 13th instant
Japan London 1/2 1/64 14th instant
Hongkong London 1/2 29/32 14th instant
Shanghai London 0/8 9/32 14th instant
Java London 8.81 1/2 14th instant
London Paris 176.91 13th instant
London Belgium 27.68 1/2 13th instant
London Switzerland 20.63 1/8 13th instant
London Berlin 11.69 1/4 13th instant
London Stockholm 19.42 3/8 13th instant
London New York 4.69.18 13th instant
London Amsterdam 8.83 1/2 13th instant
London Italy 89.17 13th instant
Tone of Sterling Exchange: Steady.
Gold £7-8-3 11th instant
Gold £7-8-2 1/2 13th instant
Silver London Ready 20 9/16 11th instant
Silver London Ready 20 9/16 13th instant
Silver London Forward 20 11th instant
Silver London Forward 20 13th instant
Silver New York Ready 43 11th instant
Silver New York Ready 43 13th instant
London discounts 3 months 9/16 per cent 11th instant
London discounts 3 months 9/16 per cent 13th instant
London discounts 6 months 11/16 per cent 11th instant
London discounts 6 months 11/16 per cent 13th instant
Reserve Bank Rate 3 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.
Money:—
Call 1 1/2 per cent.
3 months 1 3/4 per cent.
6 months 1 3/4 per cent.
Tone: Steady.

INDIAN STERLING LOANS

London, March 13

Call Loan London	1/2
3 per cent	74 1/4
3 1/2 per cent	86 3/4
3 1/2 pe rcent 1954/59	99 3/4
4 per cent 1948/53	105 1/4
4 1/2 per cent 1950/55	109
4 1/2 per cent 1958/68	112 3/4
5 per cent 1942/47	108 1/4
3 per cent 1948/52	96
2 1/2 per cent British Consols	70 3/8
3 1/2 per cent War loan	98 1/2
4 per cent Funding loan 1960/90	109 1/4
Indian Iron and Steel Ordinary	45

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE
London, March 13

Rupee paper 3 1/2 per cent	71 1/2 nom
Indian stock 3 per cent 1948	74 1/4
Indian stock 3 1/2 per cent 1931 or later	86 3/4
Indian stock 4 1/2 per cent 1950/55	109
Consols 2 1/2 per cent	70 3/8
Conversion loan 3 1/2 per cent 1961	97 1/4
War loan 3 1/2 per cent 1952	98 1/2
Funding loan 4 per cent 1960/90	109 1/4
Victory Bonds	107 1/4
Chartered Bank of I A and China	9 5/8
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank London reg	90
National Bank of India	32

LINSEED OIL
London, March 13

Linseed oil naked London per cwt Mar sellers	24/4 1/2
Linseed oil naked London per cwt May Aug sellers	24/3

Produce Receipts

Bombay, March 14.

Wheat	12,486 Cwts.
Linseed	7,561 Cwts.
Rape, Rai & Mustardseeds	887 Cwts.
Gingellyseed	413 Cwts.
Groundnuts	9,271 Cwts.
Castorseed	1,105 Cwts.
Rice	13,728 Cwts.
Myrabollams	5,583 Cwts.
Cottonseed	8,274 Cwts.
Gram	1,299 Cwts.
Jowar	92 Cwts.
Barley	490 Cwts.
Bajree	99 Cwts.

Small Decline In Steel Shares

ABSENCE OF IMPORTANT BUSINESS

Cotton Mill Shares Steady

BOMBAY: March 14.

Yesterday the Wall-Street Market was idle and was not affected by Slovak situation. President Roosevelt's Peace message to Europe awaited. U. S. Steel activity is 55.7 per cent. against 55.1 per cent. in the previous week and 32.7 per cent. last year this week. U. S. Steel shares declined 5/8 to 62-3/4 dollars. Anaconda Coppers lost 7/8 to 28-1/4 dollars. General Motors closed 1/8 down at 36-1/2 dollars.

The local market was quiet but steady with a scattered business. Operators are not inclined to increase risks and Jobbers' activity was mainly responsible for small changes here and there.

This state of narrow grinding was forecasted as the market seems to have now fully adjusted and is awaiting new developments for a fresh move.

It is generally believed that the long-range outlook is fairly favourable and increased speculative activity will be witnessed during Summer months. However, outside interest is not likely to expand in view of heavy losses sustained. The market is mostly Professional and most of the business is confined among big Operators.

Tata Steel Dfds. opened to-day at Rs. 1,160 against last closing at Rs. 1,180 and after declining to Rs. 1,155 advanced to Rs. 1,182 on general buying and covering. At the rise there was renewed selling and prices again eased off to Rs. 1,160 and steadied at Rs. 1,175.

Cotton Mill shares failed to show any marked change, while Hydro-Electric Group was barely steady in the absence of any important business.

TEXTILE SHARES

BOMBAY, March 14

100	Ahmd. Advance	377	8
250	BOMBAY DYEING	845	0
100	CENTURY	221	8
100	CENTRAL INDIA	218	8
100	COUABA	116	0
100	Cooria	95	0
250	David	75	0
250	Dawn	308	12
1	E. D Sassoon	0-3-3	
100	Finlay	97	0
100	GOKAK	134	0
1.000	Hindustan	1.705	0
100	Indore	46	8
100	Khatau	105	0
100	KOHINOOR	XD 237	0
250	Laxmi	480	0
250	Madras United	35	0
100	Morarji	115	0
250	Model	51	8
50	MYSORE	89	0
200	NEW GREAT	217	0
100	Oosmanshahi	40	0
100	PHOENIX	222	8
25	Sassoon Silk	68	0
1,000	Sholapur	3,100	0
50	SIMPLEX	71	8
100	SWADESHI	215	8
100	Swan	96	8
500	Vishnu	1,115	0
1.000	Westerns	860	0
	BANKS		
50-100	Baroda	114	8
25-50	Central	31	2
500	Imperial	1,537	8
125-500	Imp Conty.	371-4	
50-100	Imperial	133	12
100	Reserve Bank	113	0
5	Unions	5	14
	CEMENTS		
100	Associated	112	4
	INSURANCE		
100	Empire	685	0
15-100	Jupiter	12	8
20	Mercantile	53	0
15-75	New India	35	2
200	Oriental	4.250	0
10-50	Vulcan	7-3-6	
	ELECTRIC		
100	Ah. Old	136	14
1,000	ANDHRA	1,420	0
10	Ajmer	11	8
50	Bombay Tram	126	4
100	Bombay Suburban	142	8
10	Broach	9	12
100	Karachi	190	0
100	Poona	172	8
100	Surat	167	8
100	TATA HYDRO	151	8
1,000	TATA POWERS	1,275	0
	RAILWAYS		
500	Ahmedabad Prantij	945	0
100	C. Province	100	12
100	Dh. Baramati	101	8
100	Gujarat	96	8
100	Mandra Bhon	101	8
100	Pachora Jamner	95	4
100	Sara Serajganj	99	0
500	Tapti Valley	760	0
	MININGS		
9	Burma Corpn. XD	6	3
8sh.	Indian Copper	2	1 6
10	Indian Iron and Steel	30	4
10	Shivrajpur	39	8
30	TATA STEEL DEFDS.	1175	0
75	TATA STEEL ORD.	256	0
	MISCELANEOUS		
100	Alcock	324	0
10	Air Services	8	8
50	BELAPUR SUGAR	145	0
200	Bombay Safe Dep.	840	0
250	BOMBAY STEAM	213	0
125	B. BURMA	435	0
50	BOMBAY CONTY:	150	0
8sh.	Br. B. Petrol	3	7 6
50	BOMBAY TELEPHONE	80	0
100	IND. BLEACHING	120	0
50	Ind. Invest Trust	40	0 XD
100	I. Radio Defd	390	0
100	I Radio Ord.	380	0
100	Port Canning	67	12
30	Premier Con.	62	
15	Scindia	18	2
25	Tata Oil Mill (nil)	39	8
	PREFERENCE		
5-1/2	Amalgamated (T.F.)	106	0
7	p.c. Andhra Valley	1,495	0
6	p. c. Bombay Steam	285	0
7	p.c. Bombay Tram (T.F)	74	8
5	p.c. Central India (T. F.)	564	0
6½	p.c. Prem Const 1st.	107	4
6 1/4	p.c. Prem Const 2nd	99	4
7	p.c. Tata Hydro	147	8
7½	p.c Tata Power	1,543	12
6	p.c. Tata Steel 1st	210	0
7 1/2	p.c. Tata Steel 2nd	157	0
	p.c Vishnu	717	8
	DEBENTURES		
3-3/4	p. c. Andhra Valley	102	2
6	p.c. Andhra Valley	105	12

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE

Bombay, March 14

Bombay Dyeing (845) 841 845
Century (221) 220 222 221/8
Central India (216/8) 216 218/8
Kohinoor (236/8) 235 236 237
New Great (217) 217
Simplex (71/8) 71/8
Swadeshi (215) 214 215/8
Associated Cement (113) 112/12 113 112/4
Andhra (1420) 1420
Tram Ord (126/4) 126/4
Tata Hydro (151/8) 151/8
Tata Power (1272/8) 1266 1275 1272 1275
T Steel Defd (1180) 1160 1155 1182 1165 1180 1170 1175
T Steel Ord (256) 254 258 255 256
Tata Steel 2nd pref (157/8) 157/4 157
Bellapur (176) 173 174 175
B. Steam (213) 213
B Burma (436) 434 435 434 435

WALL STREET MARKET

New York, March 13

Messrs. Batliwala and Karani have issued the following report showing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:—

	Dollars.
Electric Power and Light 7 per cent Pfd	38
Electric Bond Common	11
Columbia Gas and Electric	3
United Corporation	3
Int Tel and Tel 4 1/2 per cent 1952	71
Amr Tel and Tel	108
Sun Life of Canada	470
Western Union Telg	22 3/8
Great Northern Pfd	28
New York Central	19 1/4
Firestone Rubber	25
Firestone Rubber 6 per cent pfd	104
Amrex Corporation	26
Texas Corporation	44 1/4
Union Carbon and Carbide	88 3/4
Eaton Manufacturing	35
United States Steel	62 3/4
United States Steel Pref	119 1/2
Bethlehem Steel	72
Ludlum Steel	23
Republic Steel	21
United States Smelting	58
Int Nickel of Canada	53 3/8
Anaconda Copper	28 1/4
General Motors	50 1/2
General Electric	42 1/8
Consolidated Oil	8 1/2
Socony	13 3/8
Chase National Bank	33
National City Bank	26
Brooklyn Mahattan Transit	11
Gillette Safety Razor	11

Turnover 650,000 shares. Chances are for further reaction. Steel production 55.7 per cent against 55.1 per cent last week and 32.1 per cent same period last year.

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, March 13

T T London on:—	
New York	4.69.19
Paris	176.91
Berlin	11.69 1/4
Madrid	100.00
Montreal	4.70 3/16
Amsterdam	8.83 5/8
Brussels	27.88 1/2
Milan	88.17
Berne	20.63 1/8

LONDON SEEDS

London, March 13

Linseed La Plata Hull c.i.f. Mar sellers	£11-2-6
Linseed Calcutta London c.i.f. Mar sellers	12-12-6
Linseed Bombay London c.i.f. Mar Apl sellers	12-18-9
Rapeseed Toria March Apl sellers	11-10-0
Castorseed Bombay Hull c.i.f. March Apl sellers	10-10-0

LONDON PRODUCE

London, March 13

Wheat Rozario Santa Fe March sellers	21
Wheat Barletta Russo	unquoted
Wheat South Australian Afloat sellers	22

LONDON RUBBER

London, March 13

Smoked sheets standard ribbed per lb Sellers	3 3/8

NEW YORK COFFEE

New York, March 13

Fair rio coffee No. 7 quality Sellers	5 1/8

LONDON SPELTER

London, March 13

Spelter Hard (Indian brand) f o b	11 1/2 to 12 1/2

4	p.c Bombay Telephone	51 0
7	p. c Sholapur	80 0
6	p.c Tata Hydro	106 6

(Capital letters indicate Shares on Forward List).

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Regd. No. B 1065

The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

Regd. No. B 1065

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BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, MARCH 15, 1939

Prohibition Will Not Be Delayed Even By A Day

ANGLO-INDIAN JOURNAL RENDERS DISTINCT SERVICE TO BOOTLEGGERS

A Settled Fact: Propagandists And Those Who Put Faith In Canards Will Be Sadly Disillusioned

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

AN INSPIRED REPORT ABOUT THE POSSIBILITY OF POSTPONEMENT OF PROHIBITION BY THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT IS THE FEATURE STORY TO-DAY IN AN ANGLO-INDIAN PAPER.

THE REPORT IN QUESTION DEVOID OF ITS EMBELLISHMENTS DOES NOT CONTAIN A GERM OF TRUTH.

The Government policy will be carried out to the very letter on the appointed day. It will not be postponed by a minute. The Government, have taken every measure and every precaution to meet any emergency.

The sources of information of the report in question are certainly not from the Government There is nothing new in the report. It is part of the propaganda which the paper had been mischievously carrying on for the last one month.

It cannot be denied however that the report has done a distinct service to smugglers. If they were in the dark about certain ways of smuggling, the report gives them the necessary clue.

One in the know of things, when questioned by a representative of the "Bombay Chronicle." as to the truth of the report, had a hearty laugh and said "who cares to contradict this."

LATEST AND RELIABLE NEWS

Our special correspondent having been deputed to collect up-to-date information from the most reliable sources is in a position to state definitely that prohibition will be enforced from the 1st of August beyond any question or shadow of doubt. All the preparations are made by the Government of Bombay, not only to meet emergencies but also to enforce prohibition according to the schedule and programme announced by the Hon. Finance Minister in the Legislative Assembly while introducing the budget for 1939-40.

It is suggested by the "Times of India" that a separate police will be required to enforce prohibition, and it will take considerable time to train the police. It will be interesting to note that the Government of Bombay have already made vast preparations not only as regards men but also women police who will be quite ready to take charge of this particular department from the 1st of August. The Government have set aside Rs. 15 lacs for the extra police required for prohibition purpose only; and if it is necessary more money will be spent. How far this additional or extra police will work in co-operation with the Bombay City Police and Excise Police is a matter of detail. But there is no doubt that this additional police under training will be quite fit to cope with the situation which the enforcement of prohibition in the city and the suburbs will create.

A CANARD EXPOSED

Then it is suggested that Bombay City is not suitable for the enforcement of prohibition as there are many loopholes for the infringement of the prohibition law. The Government of Bombay it is understood, have studied the map of Bombay as well as the many details which are likely to crop up when prohibition in Bombay becomes a settled fact. There is no necessity to engage fast launches in the Bombay harbour nor is there any likelihood of any floating palace being maintained in the sea three miles away from Bombay to serve liquor on board of any steamer.

The fact is that it is all a subtle propaganda for and on behalf of liquor merchants and landlords. There are some well-known persons who are attacking the Hon. Ministers of the Government of Bombay day in and day out, for enforcing prohibition. They say that a number of toddy tappers and liquor merchants will be ruined. These people have no more sympathy for the toddy tappers or the liquor merchants than they have for the men in the street. They are big landlords who are likely to be hit by the ten per cent property tax imposed to meet the deficit that will result from the enforcement of the prohibition, and they are venting their feelings against the Hon. Ministers as friends and supporters of the toddy tappers and liquor merchants. Any way, that prohibition is coming from the 1st of August is certain and all the propaganda against it will not cut ice, nor will it deter the Government of Bombay from enforcing it, on the day which they have already announced.

A SETTLED FACT

Those who are led away by false and one-sided propaganda will see to their mistake if they lend any credence to it. Prohibition on the 1st of August will be a settled fact despite the adverse propaganda, and it is not going to be delayed by a day more.

SUBHAS TO STAY IN DHANBAD

Dr. Sunil Bose To Attend On Him

DHANBAD, March 14.

Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose, the Congress President, detrained here from the Bombay Mail this morning.

It is learned that he will be staying here with his brother, Mr. Sudhir Chandra Bose, until he is in better health.

Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose and other Bengal delegates to the Tripuri session, who were in the same train, continued their journey to Calcutta after Mr. Subhas Bose had alighted at Dhanbad station.

The President was accompanied by his mother Dr. Sunil Chandra Bose and another physician. Dr. Sunil Bose, it is understood, will remain in attendance on Mr Subhas Bose while he is in Dhanbad.—A. P.

At Dhanbad Station

DHANBAD, March 14

A large crowd was present at Dhanbad station at 5-30 a. m. when the Bombay Mail reached here. It was raining and Mr. Bose was kept in the waiting room for about two hours waiting till the rain stopped. He was then taken in an ambulance car to Jamadoba Colliery, about nine miles from here, where he will stay with his brother.

Mr Bose had a temperature of 102.4 last night, and the fever persists. He slept quietly in the waiting room until the rain had stopped.

The Associated Press understands that according to present plans Mr Bose will stay at Jamadoba for about a week, but the length of stay will naturally be largely determined by his state of health.—A. P.

Sarat Bose Reaches Calcutta

CALCUTTA, March 14.

Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose and other Bengal delegates to the Tripuri session arrived here this morning by the Bombay Mail.—A. P

ABUL KALAM AZAD MEETS WITH ACCIDENT

ALLAHABAD, March 14.

Maulana Abul Kalam Azad who arrived here this morning 'en route' to Delhi met with an accident at the Allahabad railway station. His foot slipped on a banana peel and he fell down and received injuries. He had to be taken in a stretcher from the platform to a motor car and was brought back to Anand Bhawan.—A. P.

The Congress Hospital in Vishnudutt Nagar is being closed today. Till to-day it has treated nearly 5,000 patients including 16 indoor ones.—United Press Congress Special.

MEMBERS OF THE EGYPTIAN DELEGATION TO THE TRIPURI CONGRESS.

THAKORE'S TALK WITH MAHATMA BEHIND CLOSED DOORS

(From Our Correspondent)

RAJKOT, March 14.

The Thakore Saheb of Rajkot accompanied by Durbar Verawala and Khansaheb came to Rashtryashala this evening to give Mahatma Gandhi a send off.

The Thakore had a talk behind closed doors, with Gandhiji for fifteen minutes while Verawala kept on standing outside the door.

VAST CROWD THRONG AT AHMEDABAD STATION

(From Our Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD, Mar. 14.

Gandhiji with his party arrived here this morning from Rajkot "en route" to Delhi. From early morning vast crowd had assembled on the Station to have his "Darshan."

Leading Congress workers including Seth Ambalal Sarabhai, Acharya Dhrub and Gulzari Lal Nanda were also present at the Station. As Gandhiji had not yet completely recovered from the strain of his recent fast, he was removed in a rocking chair from Kathiawar Express to Delhi Mail.

As soon as Mahatmaji took seat in his compartment, the local journalists handed him a copy of Viceroy's address before the Princes Chamber. He read it with due care and then entered into conversation with local workers.

Mr. Chunilal Shah has been elected President of the Baroda District Prajamandal.

DELHI EDITOR MURDERED

Unknown Assailants Make Away After Crime

NEW DELHI, March 14.

Maulana Mazharuddin, Editor of the "Daily Allaman," is reported to have been murdered at his residence at noon to-day by two unknown assailants, who pretended to argue with him about Muslim affairs. The culprits have not yet been arrested.

The report goes that during the argument one of them whipped out a revolver, cut the Maulana in the neck, and bolted away presumably by joining in the shouts of "pakro." "pakro."—United Press.

Mahatma To See State Prisoners

NEW DELHI, Mar. 14.

The "United Press" learns that Mahatma Gandhi will meet Messrs. Bhawani Sahai, Jawala Prasad and Vaishampayan, three State prisoners, who are on hunger-strike in the Delhi District Jail.

It appears Mr. Mohanlal Saxena met the three prisoners in jail and requested them to give up the hunger-strike in pursuance of Gandhiji's telegram to them.

They declined to do so till they met Gandhiji and explained their view point, namely, not to accept a conditional release.—United Press.

Princes Unable To Give Definite Views On Federation

CHANCELLOR ASSURES VICEROY OF APPROACH TO PROBLEM WITH FULL SENSE OF RESPONSIBILITY

NEW DELHI, March 14.

The Princes Chamber held a short sitting this morning and then adjourned 'sine die.' H. E. The Viceroy presided. The Chancellor submitted the reports of Dewan Bahadur Pandit Dharam Narain and Sir Shanmukham Chetty regarding their work as representatives of India at the meetings of the League of Nations at Geneva in 1937 and 1938, and said that he wished to place on record the Chamber's appreciation of the able work of these two gentlemen.

On the motion of the Chancellor the resolution regarding mail robbery rules was adopted. As a result of the reorganisation scheme adopted by the Chamber yesterday there was no election this year of Chancellor, Pro-Crancellor and Standing Committee.

The most important business of the day was His Highness the Chancellor's address to the Viceroy, thanking His Excellency for presiding over their deliberations and replying to the speech which His Excellency made yesterday.—

Referring to the offers made by the princes during the September crisis to place the resources of their states and their own services at the disposal of His Majesty, the Chancellor said, these offers were made in no conventional or bargaining spirit. They meant to us the fulfilment of our obligations to the Crown, which are our sacred heritage and which we on our part are determined to maintain.

Continuing the Chancellor said, Your Excellency made a reference to the revise draft of the Instrument of Accession and to the vexed question of Federation as embodied in the Government of India Act of 1935; Your Excellency would not expect, within a month or so of the receipt by us of the revised draft of the Instrument of Accession and the connected papers, with all the intricate, legal and other questions involved, any definite indication of our views at this stage.

Moreover, as expected the states have been allowed a period of six months within which to give their replies, and the final decision in this matter must, as Your Excellency has said, rest with the individual rulers concerned. We can however, assure Your Excellency that we fully appreciate the importance of our verdict in this matter to ourselves, to our dynasties and to India and are approaching it with a full sense of responsibility which rests upon us

In the examination of this question at this last stage of negotiations, it is our duty, Your Excellency will doubtless appreciate, to apply ourselves dispassionately to the question as to how far, under the revised draft of the Instrument and the Government of India Act of 1935 and any further amendments to that Act, with the effect in actual working of the safeguards for the protection of the legitimate rights of the states embodied therein, it will be possible for us and our successors, in the fast changing circumstances of the country, effectively to discharge our triple obligation to the Crown, to our States and to India.

Moreover, we have to examine carefully and to ensure that the power of the states to develop their natural resources remains unaffected, and that the financial implications of the scheme leave us sufficient margin to balance our budgets and to provide funds for the growing and legitimate need of improvements in and raising the standard of our administrations and in developing beneficent activities thereafter we shall not hesitate to express freely and frankly what we may decide

STATES REFORMS

Your Excellency has referred to the need of certain administrative reforms in the states. We fully endorse the view that improvements in the administrations of states should emanate from the rulers concerned wherever they may be needed. We recommend this course not as a matter of political expediency but as a sacred duty resting on us as rulers. We have more than once given sympathetic consideration to the various aspects of this question and recognise that our greatest asset is the happiness and contentment of our peoples and that no possible effort towards this end should be spared by us in ensuring the progress and prosperity of our loyal and devoted subjects.

There is a clear distinction, however, between matters relating to improvement in administration and the question of constitutional reforms in the states. We claim that the decision with regard to the form and extent of constitutional reforms in the states must rest solely with the individual rulers concerned.

The Indian Princes are not averse to progress in their states with due regard to local conditions and resources, and the record of development of the beneficent activities in their states is the best proof of their bona fides.

We deny, however, the right of any party from outside to dictate to us or to coerce us in the matter of constitutional reforms within our states. Such shortsighted attempts cannot but retard the pace of evolution in the states, disturb the traditional good relations between the rulers and their subjects, and create an atmosphere of estrangement between the various regions of this country which is fraught with serious consequences to all concerned.

We have been reassured by the declarations recently made in Parliament on behalf of His Majesty's Government and repeated by Your Excellency, making it clear that "the decision as to the constitution best suited to the needs of his people and his state rests with ruler himself to take and that no pressure will be brought to bear on him in this respect by the Paramount Power.

Respect for the traditions of the Indian States, and for the pledges given to the States—big and small—in successive authoritative pronouncements guaranteeing their internal autonomy and integrity, we take it as understood that Your Excellency's suggestion is intended to encourage co-operation, on a voluntary basis and to the extent that the states find it practicable. Having due regard to local conditions, in certain services of administration provid-

(Continued on page 12, col. 5)

Edgar Wallace's Detective Story Day By Day

INSPECTOR WADE — *THE HAND OF POWER*

SHINN'S GANG IS CORNERED ABOARD THE DISABLED "SEA QUEEN"
12-12
SPREAD YOUR MEN AROUND THE DECK, CAPTAIN. WE'LL GO IN AND DRIVE 'EM OUT!
AFTER 'EM, BOGGS! DRIVE THE RATS OUT!
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